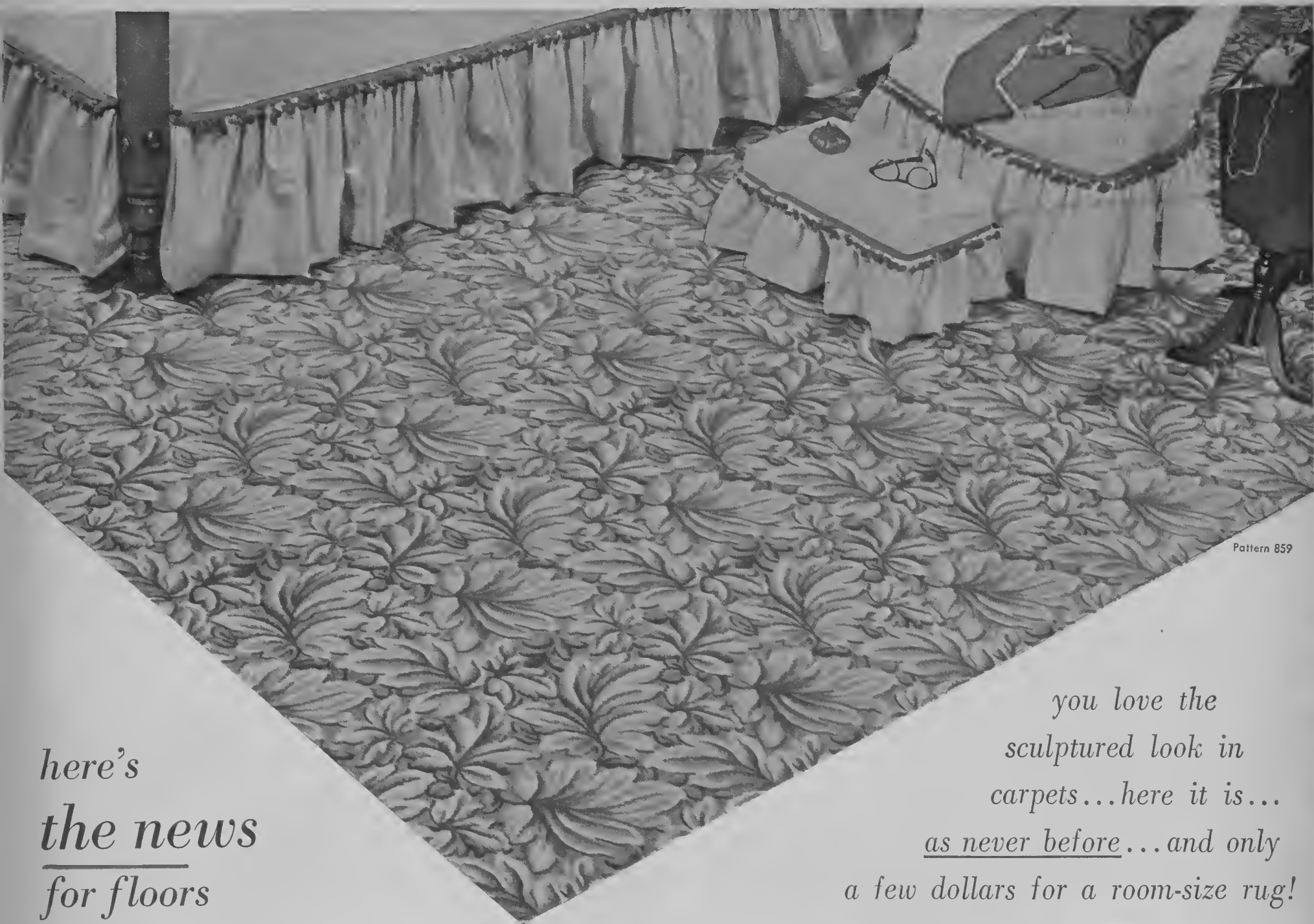


THE *Country* GUIDE



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THE *Country* GUIDE

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Under the Peace Tower

YOU hear a lot of talk about the budget these days, and some sharp criticism of the man who is supposed to have written it, Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance. I wrote the word "supposed" because while the handsome St. James Street lawyer is purported to write it, the budget is written by somebody else entirely. Take a look at the fellow whose face you shave every morning; take a good look at the lady on whose face you paint lips every morning. For those are Canada's budget-writers.

First, let's skim over the budget. If you had to reduce it to such simple terms that the children of Grade III could read it, here is the 1952-53 budget in its most elemental form:

What For	Billions
Social Security	\$1
Cold War	\$2
Running the Country	\$1.3
	<u>\$4.3</u>

I might say that I checked with some of our Brain Trusters in the Finance Department to see if they agreed that my oversimplification was right and they admitted that in essence, this simple little addition above was, in effect, our budget.

The first item is social security. This is the one that, short of a shooting war, is going to cause us all our trouble. This is the one that we are writing ourselves.

If I could pass over this \$1,000,000,000 for social security, in the meantime, then come back to it, you may be able to see what I am getting at.

The cold war or item II, comes to \$2,000,000,000 this year. The price tag for keeping Joe Stalin in his place is just that. We enter it in our books under the more euphonious label of "National Defence." This cost may go up if the war scare intensifies; it might go down in a year if the international barometer goes down. Then once the cold war scare is over, for instance, if the Korean war is over, the current cost will be reduced. But alas, we shall then be paying for dead horses; we shall be paying for equipment that we had to have—just in case. City people have long since got used to that formula. They keep a fire department, and it costs them a lot of money. In a year when there are no serious fires, they still feel that to have paid for an idle fire department was a good investment. We too will have to come round to the fact that Cold War equipment has to be paid for, and that to have it handy is or was a good investment.

To sum up then, we seem to be stuck with this \$2 billion in our budget, and for the time being, there is nothing we can do about it.

Then there is this item of one billion and one-third to run the country. Of this, half or \$650,000,000 is to pay off fixed charges of one sort or another. These debts we cannot duck.

The other \$650,000,000 is for running the country in the normal sense. But since even in the old days of peace we never could dodge the fixed charges, we can simply lump these two together and make it \$1,300,000,000 or \$1.3 billion as the fiscal periodicals put it.

Now in the old days, that would have been our full budget. We talk



glowingly of the great budgets of Fielding and later on of Robb. Yet they were nothing at all by comparison. All they had to do was to run up their simple little affairs and prepare a simple little budget. The country storekeeper striking a balance did not have it much tougher than the budgeteers prior to World War II. We all may have thought things were bad; actually Canada never had it so good.

To sum up this part of our budget, we are only spending \$1.3 billion out of 4.3 billion to run the country.

READERS will agree that we cannot cut down much on general running expenses. True, they can lop off here and some there, perhaps as much as \$50,000,000 in all, but frankly, would the average taxpayer feel any better if he knew the running expenses were now \$1,250,000,000 instead of \$1,300,000,000? I do not want to seem to get as careless with \$50 million as a Truman politician. But it does not look like much of a saving, at that.

We now come to the place where I said that you and I were writing the budget, and not Abbott. Today we pay for being old and call it old age pensions; we pay for being young and call it baby bonus; we pay for being out of work and call it unemployment insurance. We pay for the blind, and we have other classes that we pay for.

But Ottawa is now whispering about some form of state medicine. We may never get as far as providing free wigs and a new set of teeth gratis, but we are coming around to some form of hospitalization, to free doctor's care, to state medicine in at least a modified form.

If we have it we shall have to pay for it. Already the demand by people and politicians is strong and urgent. By next election time it may well be written into party platforms in indelible ink. The C.C.F. has already indicated it favors some form of socialized medicine; the Liberals are looking into it now; it is unlikely that the Con-

(Please turn to page 82)



Perfect Circle 2 IN 1 CHROME PISTON RING SET

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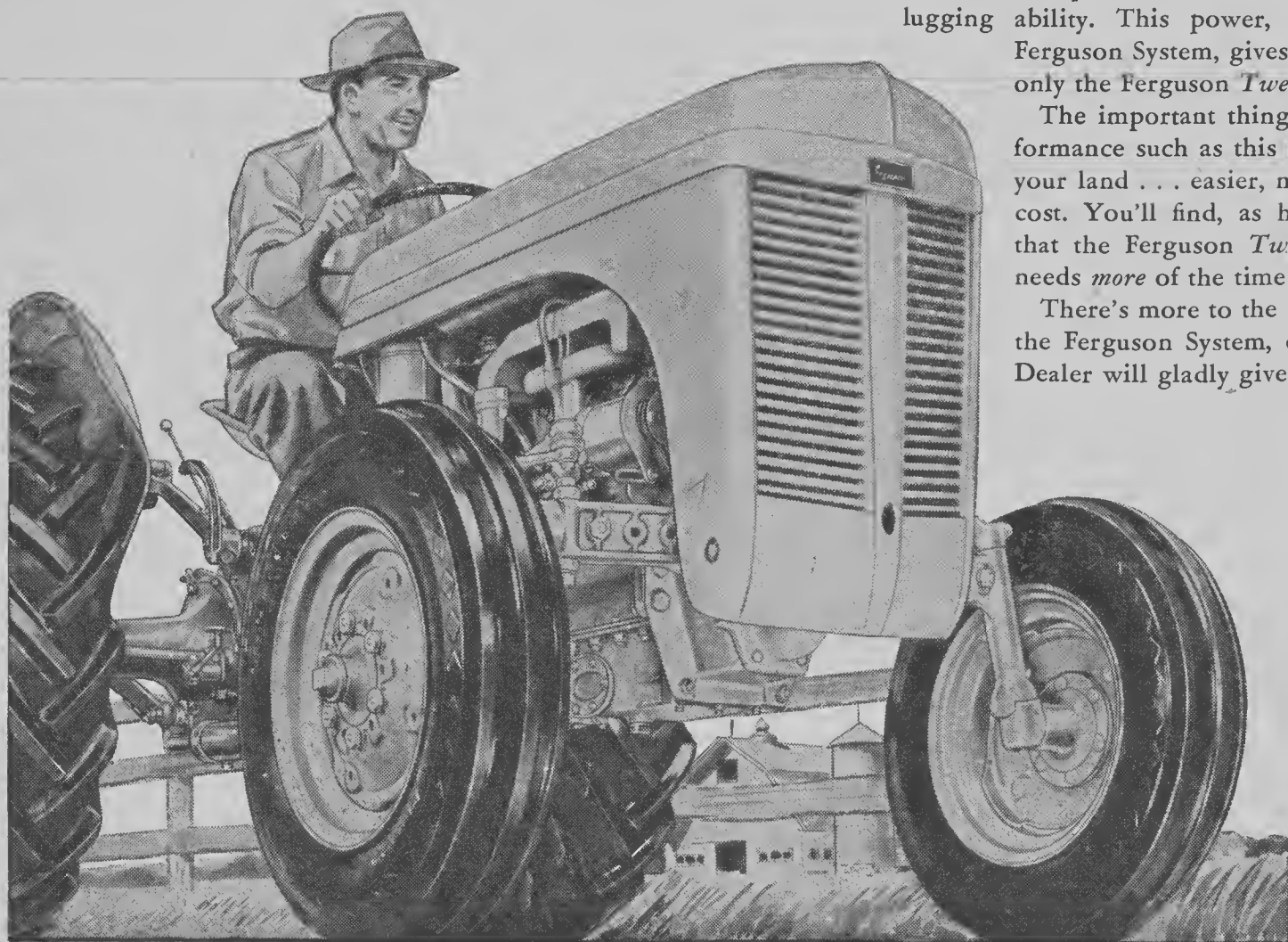
There's more to the story of Ferguson Power and the Ferguson System, of course, and any Ferguson Dealer will gladly give you all of the details.

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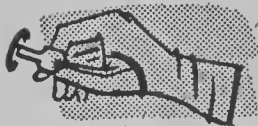


Ask your Ferguson Dealer for a copy of "The Axe and the Wrench" . . . a simple explanation of torque. Or write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Michigan.



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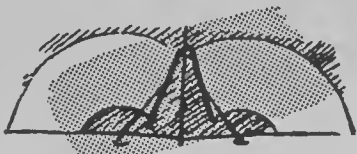
Ignition-key starting, with "anti-kick-out" to provide more positive starting in any weather—electric automatic choke to prevent over-choking.



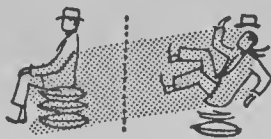
Safety-Rim wheels that protect in case of blowout by holding deflated tire firmly on the rim while you slow to a controlled stop.



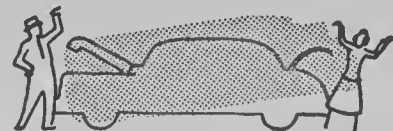
Many small but thoughtful conveniences such as a window regulator that raises or lowers the window in two turns, not five or six.



Constant-speed electric windshield wipers. Unlike the ordinary vacuum-type, the electric wiper doesn't slow down when you're climbing a hill or accelerating.



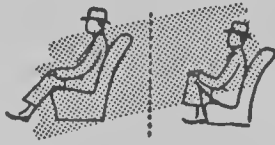
The amazing smoothness and ride-control afforded by Safety-Flow Ride. You won't believe how smooth it is until you try it!



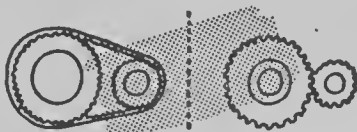
A counter-balanced trunk lid that lifts at a finger touch and stays up without bothersome side supports. And a counter-balanced hood too.



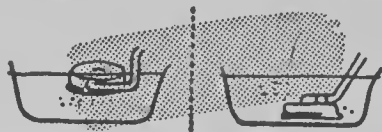
The extra control of two, instead of one, hydraulic cylinders in the front wheel brakes where accurate, even action is important on a quick stop.



Wide, chair-high seats that let you sit naturally, with full support. Allow you to drive relaxed, arrive refreshed, even on the longest trip.



A chain camshaft drive instead of a gear drive. The chain contacts many teeth, not just a few—minimizes wear and operates quietly.

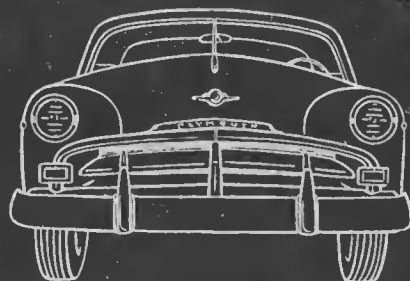


A floating oil intake, just below the surface of oil in the crankcase. Draws only the cleanest oil—contributes to long engine life.

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What's Behind the International Wheat Agreement?

The long struggle by prairie wheat growers for stability of prices and income

ON April 17, representatives of many wheat exporting and wheat importing countries, including eight representatives from Canada, met in Church House, London, England, to consider a possible renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. The present Agreement, which has now run two years and nine months, is for a four-year period, and came into existence on August 1, 1949. It followed a conference in Washington to which more than 60 countries were invited.

The period of the Agreement will end July 31, 1953. The International Wheat Council, which consists of one representative from each of the member countries, must, under the Agreement, make recommendations to the governments of the member countries by July 31, 1952, as to whether renewal of the Agreement is desirable. The discussions which began in London in January are a preliminary to such recommendations.

The negotiations at the 1949 Washington Conference, which preceded the Agreement, resulted in the inclusion of specific guaranteed quantities by 42 countries, of which 37 were importing countries, and five were exporters—Canada, the United States, Australia, France and Uruguay. The exporting countries agreed to sell at the ceiling price, and the importing countries agreed to buy at the floor price, during each year of the Agreement, a total of 456,283,389 bushels. The maximum price agreed on was \$1.80 per bushel, basis One Northern, Fort William-Port Arthur; and minimum prices agreed on were \$1.50 per bushel during the first year of the Agreement, \$1.40 during the second year, \$1.30 during the third year, and \$1.20 during the fourth year. Since the Agreement began to operate, sales made by its exporting members have been very largely at the maximum price level. This has been

due to the fact that prices for "free wheat" (our Class II), or wheat not included in the guarantees under the International Wheat Agreement, have been almost continuously above the maximum of Agreement prices.

SINCE August 1, 1949, there have been changes in membership, and many adjustments of the total quantities of wheat included within the Agreement. Adherents now number 42 importing countries and four exporting countries, or 46 in all. Moreover, the total of guaranteed quantities by all member countries stands at 580,917,000, or about two-thirds of the wheat and flour moving in world trade. Canada's quota is now 232,979,000 bushels, that of the United States 255,149,000, Australia 88,700,000, and France, 4,089,000. Uruguay did not finally join in the Agreement.

Of the 42 importing countries which have guaranteed purchases under the Agreement, the 14 countries, each of which has guaranteed to purchase more than ten million bushels yearly are as follows (figures in millions of bushels): United Kingdom, 177; Germany, 66.1; India, 55.1; Italy, 40.4; The Netherlands, 24.8; Belgium, 20.2; Japan, 18.3; Greece, 15.7; Egypt, 14.6; Brazil, 13.2; Mexico, 12.8; Austria, 11; South Africa, 11; Ireland, 10.1. Nine countries have guaranteed between five and ten million bushels each, as follows: Cuba, 7.4; Ceylon, 6.6; Israel, 5.8; Norway, 7.7; Peru, 5.5; Philippines, 7.2; Portugal, 5.6; Switzerland, 6.4; Venezuela, 6.2. The 11 countries guaranteeing between one and five million bushels are: Bolivia, 2.7; Costa Rica, 1.2; Denmark, 1.6; Ecuador, 1.2; Haiti, 1; Indonesia, 3.6; Lebanon, 2.3; New Zea-

land, 4.5; Saudi Arabia, 1.8; Spain, 4.3; Sweden, 2.7. The eight remaining countries each guarantee less than one million bushels, and are: Dominican Republic, 876 (000's); El Salvador, 404; Guatemala, 319; Honduras, 367; Iceland, 404; Liberia, 37; Nicaragua, 341; Panama, 625.

As of the end of March, all but 49 million of the 580.9 million bushels guaranteed, had been purchased. Most importing countries bought wheat from both Canada and the United States. Countries for which Canada was the principal supplier to the end of March this year are: Belgium, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ireland, Liberia, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland, South Africa, the United Kingdom and Venezuela. Canada had sold no wheat during this crop year to Ceylon, Egypt, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia or Sweden; and only a trickle to Austria, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Lebanon and Portugal.

NO country has a more vital interest in wheat prices which are fair to both importing and exporting countries, than has Canada. This interest arises not only from the fact that wheat is Canada's most important export commodity, but also because Canada is one of the world's most important wheat-producing countries. Our commitment under the International Wheat Agreement amounts to 40 per cent of the total guaranteed purchases by importing countries. Prairie Canada's special interest in wheat is due to the fact that it is our dominant crop; and seven-eighths or more of Canada's entire wheat crop is grown in the prairie provinces. Generally, too, wheat prices constitute an especially vexed problem because most countries grow some wheat; and since wheat of the highest protein content is produced under

by H. S. FRY





Meg

Jed

Bessie

Twice around the pond

by AUGUST DERLETH

GREAT-AUNT LOU came to a sudden stop, put one hand out a little uncertainly to touch a fence post in the line along which we were walking down the ridge, and stood peering forward. I stopped behind, and Great-Uncle Joe Stoll behind me. All around us the snow came sifting down, whispering sibilantly among the dry leather-brown leaves clinging to a grove of oaks just beyond the fence line. The crisp air was snow-sweet, on the edge of moistness and frost.

"My soul and body!" she exclaimed under her breath. "If that ain't a man settin' there!"

I looked past her, following the direction of her gaze. Not far off the fence-line path a man sat on the stump of an old oak tree, sat without moving, his chin supported in the palm of one hand, his elbow on his knee. That he had been sitting there for some time was evident in the ridge of snow upon his shoulders and his visored cap.

Abruptly, my great-aunt started forward. "Why, it's Gus Elker, that's who it is," she said, walking vigorously. "Ain't that man in his senses? He'll freeze to death."

"Hoh! Not the way he's dressed," said Great-Uncle, his heavy body shaking with laughter at the layers of clothing which added almost a third to Gus Elker's size as he sat there in the snowfall.

It was Gus Elker, all right, sitting as if he didn't know it was snowing. But it was not cold, just under freezing, that late December day.

"I be dog if I don't think your mind has give way," said Great-Uncle, coming to a stop before Gus. "What you think you're doin' out here?"

Gus Elker looked up, blinking. "Hello, all," he said, nodding his head, so that snow cascaded down from his cap.

"You feelin' all right, Gus?" asked Great-Aunt gently, her head cocked, her lips pursed below her narrowed eyes.

"I'm jest settin' here thinkin'," said Gus plaintively. "Comin' along this path from you folks' place, and you not home, I thought me I'd set down and think about Meg."

Meg was Gus' niece, come to make her home with him. She had been there half a year now but, as Gus had said, she was "ripe for marryin'" and he could not hope to keep her long to brighten up his house.

"Ain't anything wrong with Meg, is there?" asked Great-Aunt.

"Ain't no body sickness, ma'am. That girl's jest eatin' her heart out over that Harton boy."

"Jed?"

Gus nodded. "Seems like he's kinda stuck on her, too, but he cuts a good figger, and with that Bessie Young sashayin' around him, I reckon he's too dizzy to be any good at pickin' 'em. There ain't a better girl than Meg, and it don't do me no good watchin' her feel bad. And that Bessie Young thick as thieves with Tom Raka!"

"We got Jed comin' to help us out next week," said Great-Uncle thoughtfully.

"A body'd think a man like Jed would have more pride. I like t' die if I wouldn't—with Bessie after Tom Raka like that. I don't reckon I could look at her after that."

"Does he know it?" asked Great-Aunt.

"Don't know how he could miss it."

"That Bessie takes after her pa, and he was the best horse-trader in these parts, next to old Obrecht," countered my great-aunt. "She's right smart to keep out of his way when she's with Tom."

Illustrated by Gordon Collins

And she knows it wouldn't do any good just to talk to Jed; he'd not believe a word against her from anybody."

"Well, if she keeps out of his way when she's with Tom, Jed ain't seein' her then."

Great-Aunt Lou pursed her lips and looked thoughtful, her eyes quizzical behind her spectacles.

"Well, ain't no use settin' here," said Great-Uncle. "You c'n think jest as well settin' in our kitchen. Come on."

He pushed past and went on along the path. Gus got laboriously up, shook himself free of the snow collected upon him, and set out after him, shaking his head lugubriously, his half-moon of yellow mustache wet with melting flakes, his eyes doleful. I followed him, and Great-Aunt came last, her eyes half-amused, half-thoughtful. Under her breath she was humming, "How Sweet Life Is!" making a haunting sound in the depths of falling snow, sibilant and whispering along the fence, among the trees, and noiseless where the barns and sheds of Great-Uncle Joe's farm loomed up ahead.

ON the following Monday, Jed Harton came on as an extra hired hand at Great-Uncle's farm. He was handsome, certainly, with alert blue eyes and a fair skin, complemented by well-trimmed blond hair. He was a good worker; he never shirked any task. He sat all morning in the loft of Great-Uncle's shed, putting corn through the sheller.

When he came in at noon, Great-Aunt Lou opined that he must be hungry.

"I sure am, ma'am," he agreed. "Specially for that pie I see."

"Don't reckon you'd mind working sometimes nights, Jed?" asked Great-Aunt.

"Oh, guess not. What doin'?"

"Just staying here when we go out. Don't like to leave the place alone too much."

Great-Uncle Joe gaped at her, shaking his head. "That old woman a' mine sure gets idees in her head!"

"That's sure easy," said Jed. "What night you want me to stay?"

"This coming Friday," said Great-Aunt casually, "All right," he said. "Pass them potatoes."

He was in the act of helping himself to potatoes when he looked up, a faint frown on his forehead. "Friday night," he repeated. "Ain't that the night Grells are havin' their ice-skating party on the mill pond?"

"Yes, 'tis. That's where we're goin'."

He hesitated, looking uncomfortable.

"Well, I guess I can stay. I said I would. But I was sure figurin' on taking Bessie to that skating. Now she won't get to go, either."

"Why, you could ask Bessie over here to keep you company," suggested Great-Aunt. "Don't reckon there's a girl alive in love with a man who'd turn down a chance like that?"

Jed colored up. "Guess I will," he said. "I'll ask her."

After he had gone out, Great-Uncle turned to Great-Aunt Lou, his heavy face puzzled. "I don't figger you're knowing what you're doin', Lou—askin' him to have his Bessie here. I be dog if I didn't almost fall off'n my chair to hear you askin' him. Settin' in the parlor, too, and all, those two!"

"I don't aim to stand in the way of true love," said Great-Aunt Lou, her eyes twinkling. "I believe in it. Don't you, Joe?"

He coughed and looked at her, with an almost shy grin. "Don't know how a man a' my parts ever got mixed up with a woman," he said, heading for the door.

Gus came over that evening, after Jed had gone. He looked more lugubrious than ever, and dawdled in the kitchen, his face in the glow of the lamp on the table almost clay-colored save for his mustache.

"I don't know what t' (Please turn to page 76)



Stabilizing the North

Efforts are now being made over 12,000 square miles of Saskatchewan's northland to supplement fur and fish with farm production

by ROGER PHILLIPS

The colored illustration shows the lakes and streams mentioned in the article. The shaded portions are potential agricultural land. The vertical shading indicates a lighter soil.



Roy Herbert, Cumberland farm manager, examines 1951 wheat crop.



La Loche and N.W. Saskatchewan settlements offer settlement possibilities.

ASK an outsider what northern Saskatchewan is best known for, and the inevitable answer will be uranium and the finest inland sport fishing anywhere. These two, discovered in the late 1940's, brought the north widespread recognition overnight.

With recognition has come an era of northern development unprecedented in history, with close attention paid to human as well as material resources. Due largely to stepped-up medical and social welfare services, the population is increasing as never before. The mortality rate, once shockingly high, has been cut by two-thirds.

Despite intense interest focussed on mining and tourism, the old standbys—fur and fish—still support 99 per cent of the north's people, some 10,000 Indians, Metis and Whites. The rising population is a blessing in many respects, but is nevertheless of some concern to northern administrative officials. Their biggest worry—there soon won't be enough fur and fish to go around.

Recent conservation and management measures have made possible slightly wider use of these basic resources by a few more people, but the over-all picture remains the same. Unless new industry can be brought in to bolster the north's economy the general standard of living is due for a sharp drop. Officials of the Department of Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, responsible for administering the north, believe agriculture may be one answer.

Saskatchewan's top half spreads over 110,000 square miles of country—most of it lake, forest and rock—northward from a line drawn horizontally across the province 80 miles north of Prince Albert. The upper three-quarters is solid Pre-Cambrian rock. Within the lower quarter—the most heavily populated in the north—lies roughly 12,000 square miles

of land with varying degrees of agricultural potentiality. This is the north we are going to talk about.

Soil types here range from sandy loam to pure jack pine sands in the west, and from light to heavy clays in eastern portions. Arable land occurs in small pockets, for the most part widely separated, rendering large-scale farming out of the question. There

are exceptions to this, notably Cumberland House and the Saskatchewan River Delta region, the latter bordering on present farm settlement in the eastern part of the province.

At Cumberland, anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 acres may eventually be brought under cultivation. The Delta region looks promising, too, although it will be some years before development takes place. Estimates have placed the land area which could conceivably be brought into agricultural production as high as 2,000,000 acres. However, the drainage and dyking necessary to make this a reality would run into terrific costs.

JUST how can agriculture help the north? Resources officials believe it can help in two ways. First, it can supplement to a great extent the limited northern diet. Food, particularly perishables sometimes cost twice as much here as in the south, and very often cannot be had at all. It's easy to see how gardens providing fresh vegetables, and small mixed-farm units furnishing dairy products, eggs and meat, could make northerners much more self-

sufficient in their food requirements than they are now. Second, the growing of legume and forage crop seed for sale commercially would mean extra income for those engaged in farming.

Pioneering in northern agriculture today is Cumberland House, which played an important and exciting role in the early western Canadian fur trade. Established in 1774, it is Saskatchewan's oldest permanent settlement. Surrounded by waters of the Saskatchewan River and Cumberland Lake, the island of Cumberland lies 200 miles northeast of Prince Albert. Total land area is only about 40 square miles. Some 500 Metis, along with a few Indians and Whites, inhabit the area. Transportation to and from Cumberland is by canoe, river barge and plane.

Cumberland was chosen the resources department's "guinea-pig" for agricultural experiment for a number of reasons. Paramount among these was the fact that Cumberland had more suitable agricultural land in one place than any other northern point. The soil itself was a fairly productive, heavy clay. The land was flat, which meant easier cultivation, and there was also plenty of good pasture available for livestock raising.

Then again, department officials, watching the sharply rising population rate knew only too well that the time was near when fur trapping and fishing would no longer support the area. They also reasoned that the lessons learned here, could, within limits, be applied to other northern regions later on.

AGRICULTURE'S formal introduction to Cumberland came early in 1947, when the resources department established a demonstration farm there. The farm was set up to show natives how their soil resources could provide them with additional food and income. Farm help was to be furnished by the natives, who, in effect, would be serving an apprenticeship. Besides drawing regular wages, they would gain first-hand practical experience fitting them for their future role as farmers.

(Please turn to page 79)

Herbert points to new land soon to be cleared and broken for farming.



Farmers Their Own Bankers

One time brothers in poverty, farmers and townsmen of LaFleche finance with the help of their own savings

by J. T. EWING

APRIL 19, 1938—that's a red letter day in western Canada's credit union movement. On that spring day the LaFleche Credit Union opened its doors and issued its first passbook. It was the first rural community credit union in Saskatchewan. Today, 14 years later, the number of rural credit unions has grown to 208 and the total of all types in the province is now 253.

Thinking back to the time the LaFleche Credit Union was organized it is recalled that the whole southwest country was then considered one of the poor relations of Canada. After eight years of drought the community not only was bent—it was broke. Now they have the leading rural community credit union in Canada.

In trying to find the reason for the phenomenal growth of this credit union—which now has assets of nearly \$920,000—the basic reason seems to be that the whole community was willing to work together. The organization had the backing of the local United Church clergyman and the Catholic priest. A Mennonite pastor in the next town, which was in the LaFleche trading area, was also behind it. That town was Woodrow, where the present president, Emil Lautermilch, lives.

The 40-member LaFleche and District Board of Trade was also behind the movement. Two study groups met regularly for six months before they were ready to organize. Farmers and townspeople alike were well represented at these study meetings. As a matter of fact farmers now own 80 per cent of the share capital.

WITH 253 credit unions now supplying their members' credit needs in Saskatchewan it is not easy to understand how so much advance study was needed before actual organization of the early ones could begin. Except in Quebec where credit unions had flourished for nearly 40 years there was nothing to use as a pattern. Many local people were doubtful that they would get anywhere with an organization whose only available funds were provided by people in that hard-up community. There was an easy answer to that—many Quebec communities just as hard-up had successful caisses populaires.

Probably it was the enthusiasm of T. H. Bourassa, who for many years had been the town's leading merchant, which did as much as anything to put the idea over. In fact his unfailing energy still contributes much to the progress of the credit union, and he now is honorary president.

Mr. Bourassa is one of the old-timers in the LaFleche district, having homesteaded there in 1908. Through the years he added many more interests to farming but still retains his close association with agriculture. At present he owns 1,900 acres of land in the district. In 1911 he opened a general store in LaFleche in partnership with his father. In 1927 he purchased his father's share.

During the depression years when Mr. Bourassa's customers had trouble paying for the necessities

bought from him he made it as easy for them as possible by starting a profit-sharing plan. This saved money for his customers and gave him wages for his work.

In 1941 he encouraged his customers and other interested persons to form a co-operative to buy his store. The present co-operative store is housed in the building which he built soon after establishing his store. It is across the street from the new credit union building which was opened in the fall of 1950. Although Mr. Bourassa's real estate, insurance and commission business now take up most of his time he is still vitally interested in the credit union.



Shareholders and depositors visit the new credit union building at LaFleche on opening day.

A credit union has little chance for success, even with enthusiastic backing, unless it has efficient management. The treasurer is in effect the manager and LaFleche made a wise choice when the local postmaster, E. H. Bilodeau, was selected for this post. He is the administrative officer who carries out the orders of the board of directors. He makes the decisions in the everyday business affairs where matters of policy are not involved.

Mr. Bilodeau's background fitted him well for the job of managing the credit union's affairs. His early schooling included a commercial course at College St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. Except for a year in the Royal Air Force during World War I he worked in various banks, both in the East and in

Alberta until he became postmaster at LaFleche in 1927. He left the banking profession briefly to try farming for a year or two in partnership with his brother in Alberta before coming to LaFleche.

"The three-man credit committee is the most important part of the credit union," Mr. Bilodeau said in a recent interview. "It makes or breaks it. Our credit committee has done a splendid job and every one of our 1,303 members has a lot of confidence in those three men."

ALL applications for loans have to be reviewed by the credit committee which has a regular meeting each week. They determine whether the loans are for a provident or productive purpose as stipulated in the credit union act of 1948. Most loans are made to finance the short term requirements of farmers and the purchase of tractors and combines or land. Relatively few commercial loans are made although the credit union helped to finance the building of the local quick-freeze locker plant and to help two young veterans to buy an implement business.

Many loans were made to veterans after the war to help them get started farming. In many cases Veteran's Land Act grants were too low to complete land purchases. The difference required to place the veteran on the land was obtained from the credit union. Security in most cases was good endorers and the loans have proved very satisfactory, Mr. Bilodeau said.

A good example of the type of many loans made is provided by a farmer I'll call Fred Bannatyne. Mr. Bilodeau explained. "He owed around \$5,000 in old debts as an aftermath of the depression. His creditors agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar for an immediate cash settlement. On the security of a half-section of land we loaned him the money he needed. The loan is now repaid in full."

Bill Patten and Joe LaRoche (those are not their real names) had a chance to buy an implement and machine shop business at a reasonable price. As their funds were limited they interviewed the credit committee and a substantial loan was arranged. Security was not considered adequate but the loan was granted because of the good moral risk.

"The loan was repaid in two years," Mr. Bilodeau said. "Joe and Bill maintain that they could not have got the money elsewhere and they are in business today only because of the credit union's help. This is only one instance of many such loans that have proved very satisfactory."

Farmers helping their sons to get started on their own often seek the help of the credit union, Mr. Bilodeau said. For instance a young man whom he identified only as Tom, son of an old-timer in the district, had a chance to buy a half-section adjoining his father's farm.

Neither he nor his father had enough cash to make the required down payment so they went to the credit union. It granted them a loan run-
(Please turn to page 48)

THE occupants of the tourists' camp were almost as surprised to see Greg and Linda as the pair had been to find the trailer gone. A thin man in a frayed green sweater and dirty slacks came to the car door.

"Thought you pulled out early," he said, rubbing his blue, unshaven chin.

"What made you think that?" Greg asked sharply.

"Heard your trailer go."

"When?"

"Couldn't say exactly. I was asleep. The noise woke me." He turned to a group of youngsters who had gathered to stare at the car. "Any of you kids know when the big trailer left?"

A freckled-faced boy came forward, digging his toes in the grass.

"I do," he said. "I peeped out, when I heard it starting off. My wrist watch said a quarter to five, but it ain't always right. Still, I could see a little; wasn't quite dark, so I guess . . ."

"Light enough for you to see who took it?"

"Naw. Just a feller in a car. Thought it was you." He stared at Greg. "Drove out the side entrance there, and turned left."

"Left?" Greg spoke to the man again. "Where would that take you?"

"Pike's Crossing. About ten miles south of here. Dirt road, but joins up with the concrete to Washington just beyond Pike's."

"Thanks," Greg said. "Have you noticed whether any of the cars parked in here last night are missing?"

The man gazed about, shook his head.

north. Not one towed by a grey roadster, going in the opposite direction. Also, unless I miss my guess, the licence plates on that trailer have already been changed. Car thieves don't take risks."

"And what about us?"

"My guess is that the cops will be so intent on picking up a car and trailer they won't bother much with single cars. Of course I may be wrong; we'll have to take our chances."

"What are you planning to do now?"

"Find the trailer, if we can. If not, go on to Woodcrest without it. But I'd hate to do that; we need poor Marburg's body to help back up our story." He fed the sedan more gas. They were rocking about on the uneven dirt road in a way that made Linda a little breathless. "The fellow had at least two hours' start on us. Maybe more. But towing that trailer he can't make time."

"If he should happen to look inside?" Linda began.

"The door's locked. And he'd have no reason to break it open until he gets it wherever he's headed. These car thieves have regular garages, you know, where they handle 'hot' cars. Couple of hours after they start work on a machine, its own mother wouldn't recognize it. Hah!" Greg's chuckle be-

RUNAWAY

THE young fellow at the station not only remembered the man with the trailer but had spoken to him.

"Bought oil," he said. "I asked was he headed for Florida, but he said no, he had to get back to New York. Only he turned right instead of left when he came to the Crossing. I watched him." The young fellow pointed down the road. "That way he'd strike the main route into Baltimore and Washington."

"What sort of a looking fellow was he?"

"Smallish. Red hair. Had on a cap. Brown suit, kind of worn; I wouldn't of thought he'd own such a swell trailer."

"Thanks." Greg drove on to the Crossing, turned south. Here smooth concrete made better going; Linda watched the needle of the speedometer creep upward. "Keep your eye peeled for motor cops," Greg said to her, grinning. "And pray we don't have a blowout."

Astounded to find the Marburg trailer missing from its parking place at the tourist camp, Greg and Linda set off in pursuit of the strange man who had stolen it, at the same time aware that the police too were now hot on its trail



"Look out!" cried Linda. A man stepped from behind the trailer, an automatic in his hand.

"I wouldn't know. Some might have come in after dark." He turned to the children. "How about you?"

A pert, dark-eyed girl spoke up, pointing.

"There was a man in a roadster under that tree," she said. "I saw him come in, about ten o'clock. It was a grey car. He was wearin' a cap."

"How could you tell, in the dark?" Greg asked.

"He lit a cigarette. His back was to me, so I didn't see his face, but I noticed the cap. And the side of the car, over his shoulder, looked just the color of a battleship I seen once at Miami."

"Good girl!" Greg said, and gave each of the children a quarter.

Greg left the field by the side entrance, turned south on the dirt road.

"I suppose," Linda said, "the police will be after him without any notification, because they'll think he's us."

Greg was laughing.

"I don't think so," he chuckled. "They'll be looking for a trailer towed by a blue sedan, headed

came sardonic. "Those birds won't realize what a hot car they've got, until they take a look in that closet!"

"Then what do you suppose they'll do?"

"Get rid of the bus as quickly as they can, I'd say. Run it out in the woods somewhere and burn it. Or maybe just ditch the body, if they're hard-boiled. Either way, it's going to be too bad for us."

"You mean," Linda said soberly, "that the police will think we did it?"

"Bound to. Who wouldn't? One reason I'm anxious to come up with this bird, if we can. He must have seen us leave the trailer last night, with my suitcase. Watched us go into the cabin. Supposed we'd stay there for the next seven or eight hours and have breakfast, before we discovered our loss and notified the police. That would give him plenty of time to cross the state line, maybe get to his destination. So not being in any hurry I figure he'll drive slow. Safer, because less likely to attract attention. There's a filling station. Somebody may have seen him."

"I never expected to be chasing that trailer," she called back. "All I wanted was to get away from it."

"Hope we're chasing . . . may be wrong." Greg went on jerkily. "This bird could turn off, but why would he? Safer to get the bus where his crowd can start work on it as soon as possible! Look there!"

The trailer, pulled by a grey roadster, was crawling up a long hill half a mile ahead. Either the driver felt no need to hurry, or the weight of the trailer was putting an unexpected strain on his light car.

"I'm not a bit glad to see it!" Linda said, shivering.

GREG made no reply. The sedan roared up the long slope. The man ahead, apparently suspecting he was being pursued, had put on more speed. The down grade ended in a curve hidden by thick woods;

Greg and Linda watched the cars pass out of sight, the trailer swaying drunkenly. Greg slowed up a little to round the curve. As they straightened out again, Linda gasped. Except for a truck, the road for a mile was empty.

To the left, however, a dirt lane cut into the woods at a sharp angle. Greg, in his eagerness, passed it before he could bring the sedan to a stop.

"Some driver!" he grumbled, backing, "to make that turn at any such speed."

The road into the woods curved about among the trees in a way which prevented seeing far along it.

"We're going in," Greg said.

"Must you?" Linda clutched his arm.

"Got to. Can't give up the ship now." Moving cautiously, he drove into the lane. They saw the trailer around the first curve, but the roadster had been uncoupled from it and was nowhere in sight.

"He's gone," Linda whispered.

"And good luck to him." Greg got out of the

TRAILER

car, went to the side of the trailer, tried the door. It was still locked. "Going to be some job," he went on, turning to Linda, "to get the darned thing back on the road."

"Look out!" Linda cried, over his head.

Greg whirled about. A young man, wearing a cap, had just stepped from behind the trailer, an automatic swinging loosely in his hand.

"Reach, brother!" he snarled, "and make it snappy!"

EARLY as it was, George Ott found the Chief at his desk. He was puffing a cigar with a satisfied air. Jud Crain, sitting opposite him, blinked a little behind his heavy glasses as Ott came into the room.

"Up kind of soon, ain't you?" the Chief asked.

"I've been up most of the night," George said.

"Worrying. This is a very serious matter to me, as manager of the Club, Mr. Ackerman. I opposed Marburg's parking on our grounds from the first, but Senator Rankin vouched for him. I confess I do not quite understand the Senator's attitude, in the matter. Both he and Mr. Proctor seem to resent my efforts to get at the bottom of this unfortunate affair. Yet some of the other members of the Club urged me to go ahead. If I did not realize that both Mr. Proctor and the Senator are men of the highest standing, I might almost suspect . . ."

"You wanted to see me, Mr. Ott?" the Chief cut in, giving Jud Crain a humorous wink.

"Yes. I came to find out if you have any news."

"I'll say I have. We've got Lane. And the Jap picture. New York detectives picked him up last night; he'll be down here this afternoon."

"Does he admit the crime?" George asked eagerly.

"Won't talk. But he's willing to come, without extradition proceedings."

"Then if you've found the trailer . . ."

"That's just the trouble. We haven't. Hollis, after hitting that cop, seems to've disappeared. May of got over a state line."

"But you've notified the police of the adjoining states, I suppose."

"All that's been taken care of, Mr. Ott; you needn't worry." Again the Chief winked at Jud Crain. "He's bound to be located sooner or later. Only I'm not so sure, when we *do* search that trailer, we're going to find Mr. Marburg's body. No murderer is going to run around the country carrying the evidence of the crime along with him. If there was a body in that trailer, when Hollis and the girl started out, reckon it ain't there now . . . they'd have dumped it in some creek long ago."

"Then you have no case," Ott said mournfully. "You can't charge Lane or anybody else with murdering a man you don't know is dead. Personally, I believe the body *is* in the trailer. Tucked away in some compartment, perhaps."

"Not likely." Ackerman shook his head. My opinion is, Lane threw Marburg's body in the lake. Right off that point where his trailer was parked. So this morning I calculate to do a little dredging.

George Ott regarded the tip of his cigar, frowning.

"Let me ask, Chief," he said, "that your operations along that line be conducted with as little publicity as possible. You see what I mean. Some of our members might be terribly shocked by the thought." He took up his hat, went out.

GREG HOLLIS put up his hands; he was smiling.

"Anything to oblige," he said.

"What's the big idea, tailing me?" The car bandit seemed greatly annoyed.

"To get back this bus, of course."

"Yours, is it?"

"That's my story."

"Got a key?"

"Sure." Greg's right hand dropped toward a pocket. The car thief's eye flickered.

"Keep 'em up, guy! What do you think I am, weak-minded?" He stepped forward, ran his fingers expertly over Greg's person.

"No gun," Greg laughed, "if that's what you're looking for."

"You're telling me?" the man sneered. "Where's that key for the trailer?"

"I forgot. It's over there." He nodded toward the sedan. "On a ring with the car key."

The red-haired young man looked at Linda.

"Let's have 'em, sister. And any registration cards or other papers."

by **FREDERIC ARNOLD KUMMER**

Illustrated by **Clarence Tillenius**

"In the door pocket, darling," Greg said.

Linda took the keys from the lock, extracted a small leather wallet from the sedan door.

"Bring 'em over," the man growled.

Linda climbed down, placed the keys and wallet in his outstretched fingers.

"If you take my advice, you won't steal that trailer," Greg observed pleasantly.

"Nobody's asking your advice."

"But if you do," Greg went on, smiling, "better take the sedan as well. They belong together, you know. Make things easier for you."

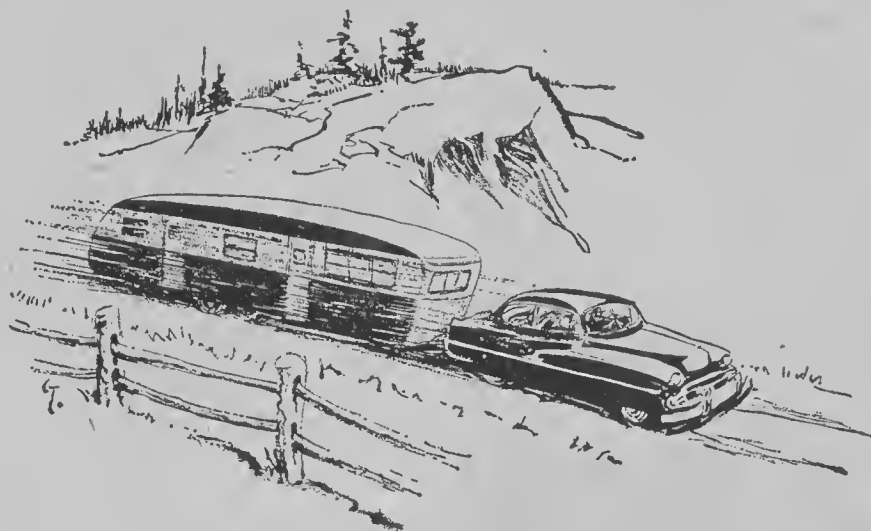
The car bandit glanced at the trailer's licence plates; they had been changed, as Greg anticipated.

"Not now they don't," he said. "But I could easy switch 'em back." He glanced from the powerful sedan to Greg's smiling face, his eyes bright with suspicion. "How come you're so anxious to lose that nifty bus?"

"I don't expect to lose it." Greg's face was guileless. "I expect the cops will pick you up, sooner or later, and then I'll have both cars together."

The red-headed youth gave a derisive laugh.

"Not with these papers they won't," he replied, opening the wallet. "Marburg, eh? Everything in proper order. And just in case the cops have a description of that roadster of mine, I guess I'll accept your kind offer," he grinned ironically, "and take the sedan to tow the trailer."



"You won't get far," Greg told him.

"I don't need to get far, brother. Them two jobs goes right in the garage, see? When my mob gets through workin' on 'em, it won't make no difference what kind of a squawk you folks put up."

"All right," Greg said. "Then we'll take the roadster. Where is it?"

"You're full of bright ideas, ain't you?" Again the young man laughed. "Turn you loose, so you can

put the cops on my tail? Not today. You two are coming with me."

"No!" Greg protested.

"Pipe down! I oughta bump both of you off, to keep you from squawking, but long as I'm going to meet the Boss just across the state line, I'm taking you with me, so he can figger out what he wants done with you. You just step inside, you and the skirt." He opened the door of the trailer. "I'm lockin' you in. Step!"

Greg held Linda by the arm.

"Meet the wife," he said. "We're on our honeymoon. She might get nervous and yell out the window for help."

"Try any funny business," the man snarled, "and I'll come back and beat the daylights outa you! And if anybody should happen to ask, you're just a couple of hitch-hikers that I'm treatin' to a ride."

"Your funeral, buddy," Greg said, helping Linda inside. At once the door of the trailer slammed; they heard the click of the lock.

"Well," Linda sighed, brushing the hair out of her eyes. "Back again. Only now, instead of dodging the police, we'd welcome them."

"Anyway" . . . Greg was chuckling . . . "it worked. As long as he was towing this bus with his roadster, he probably wouldn't have been stopped. Now he's sure to be, using the sedan."

"You could have got rid of him easily enough, by showing him what's in that closet."

"I know. But then he might have tried to get rid of us, thinking we wanted to pin a murder on him. And I didn't like the careless manner in which he juggled that automatic."

Outside they heard the red-haired young man start the sedan, drive it through crashing underbrush to the front end of the trailer, couple it on.

"Must be going right ahead, through the woods," Greg muttered. "Unless there's a place beyond, to turn around."

EVIDENTLY there was, for almost at once the cars swung about in a circle. Through a window Greg and Linda saw the grey roadster, parked under some trees. In a few moments they were back on the concrete.

"Couldn't we signal to the police in some way?" Linda said.

"Our red-headed friend might object. A very nervous young man. Anyway, he won't get far, unless the state cops are all asleep. The poor boob is playing right into our hands and doesn't know it."

"But if he should get to this man he called the 'Boss'?"

"I'll give the gentleman a look at that closet. And offer to take the whole works off his hands, free of charge. If he's a business man he'll consider that a fair offer, and no questions asked."

Linda sat on the bed. The high speed at which the trailer was travelling made it uncomfortable to stand. Greg went to the rear compartment, picked up the telephone.

"Hi, James!" he said. "A little less speed . . ." There was no answer.

"Disconnected." Greg put down the instrument, went to the door, slid the inside bolt. "Now we shan't be disturbed, angel." He opened the typewriter case on the gate-legged table, inserted a sheet of paper in the small portable, ran off a few lines.

"What's that for?" Linda asked.

Greg was comparing results with a crumpled note he took from his pocket.

"The message Marburg left for me," he said, "was written on this machine. Saying he intended to stay over in Woodcrest for a few days and asking me to drive the trailer home. His own notepaper, signed with his initials. If he didn't write it, the murderer did."

Linda reached for the typewritten sheet.

"One thing is sure," she exclaimed triumphantly. "My brother couldn't have written you any such letter."

"Why not?"

"Because it starts off, 'My dear Hollis.' And Bob has never heard of you. Which lets him out."

"Unless," Greg said, Marburg really typed the message himself before he was murdered."

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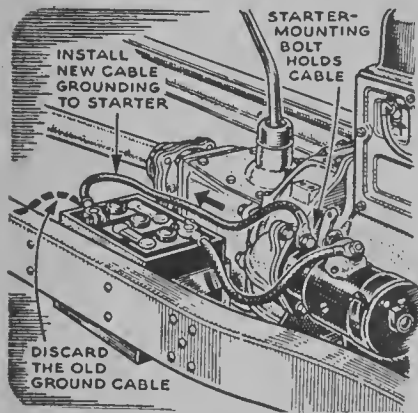


1 Pitchfork Serves as Holder for Binding Twine

To avoid losing a ball of binding twine when using it in the field, one farmer inserts a pitchfork handle through the ball and forces the tines of the fork into the ground near his work. The fork also provides a good means of carrying the twine from place to place.



2 Quicker Winter Starting by Switching Ground Cable to Starting Motor



COURTESY POPULAR SCIENCE

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LISTEN TO "SUSPENSE" ... EVERY WEEK ... CBC DOMINION NETWORK

On the Eve of Election

A new force in B.C. provincial politics makes predictions on the outcome hazardous

by CHAS. L. SHAW

WITH the date set for the provincial election—June 12—politics is likely to play an important part in British Columbia's affairs between now and then.

The contest will be an unusually interesting one and the result somewhat harder to predict than in previous tests of public opinion, because coalition no longer exists—for the first time in more than a decade—and the so-called transferable vote is to be brought into play, also for the first time.

There have been conjectures that, as a result of the use of this somewhat cumbersome form of voting, three weeks may elapse after election day before British Columbians really know the personnel of their new legislature, but that seems hardly likely, regardless of the complexity of the system and the possibility of an exceedingly close count in several ridings.

Another point that adds speculation to the election has been the lively campaign waged by the Social Credit party. This, also, is an entirely new development, because no serious thought has been given to Social Credit in this province since the days when William Aberhart was first winning followers and British Columbia's John Hart, then finance minister, was doing his level best to persuade—successfully—eastern investment houses that at least his part of western Canada was not espousing the idea of "funny money." Well, of course, since then Alberta has laid aside the Aberhart doctrine (?) and while the government still bears the Social Credit tag it is as orthodox in its financing as British Columbia ever was. In fact, the British Columbia government has had reason to cast somewhat envious eyes on its neighbor in the foothills with its swollen treasury and fantastic revenues from the oil fields.

This Alberta prosperity will, of course, be capitalized to the utmost by the Social Credit party in British Columbia. The Social Credit spokesmen are pointing to the disharmony in British Columbia politics as a result of ten years of coalition; they are quoting the Manning Social Credit government as a shining example. And no doubt they will win some support, but just how much remains to be seen. Members of the old-line parties, of course, discount the prospects of the newcomers.

It was generally supposed as this was written that Premier Byron I. Johnson would continue as leader of the Liberal party, although this would not be certain until after the convention. From the standpoint of party-harmony his selection would seem more or less logical, although there has been some criticism among younger members of the party regarding his handling of the coalition's affairs. This younger faction was in favor of the dissolution of coalition much earlier, and there are some people who believe that the ouster of Finance Minister Herbert Anscomb was in part a gesture toward placating this element, because it certainly hastened the break between Liberals and Conservatives and dram-

atized the fact that in the coming election the two old parties would be fighting each other rather than appearing to be the best of friends, as they had been obliged to do since the war years when coalition was first established.

The Liberals will, of course, be appealing for support on the record of their administration, and the Conservatives will no doubt be entitled to make the same claims inasmuch as they were as much a part of coalition as their Liberal rivals. This point may cause some embarrassment during the campaign, but it will be as nothing should the election result in a stalemate necessitating another alliance between Conservatives and Liberals. Just how the two parties could amalgamate again under happy auspices would call for political legerdemain of the first order, but of course members of the two parties insist that no such prospect should even be discussed at this time.

The C.C.F., of course, is not to be overlooked in this coming campaign; in fact, there is a surprisingly large number of seemingly neutral observers who contend that this is the opportunity made to order for the Socialists and that, if their strategy is smartly planned and executed, they will be able to break through the other groups to victory. On the other hand, the C.C.F. is much disturbed over the transferable vote which was introduced ostensibly to prevent anyone being elected on a minority of the votes cast. The old system admittedly was to the advantage of the C.C.F. because in a three-cornered contest the "free enterprise" vote is split between the Conservative and Liberal while the more radical vote goes undivided to the C.C.F., except that in the coming voting the Social Creditors may get some of it. Anyway, the C.C.F. regards the transferable vote as a piece of business akin to trickery and it's very much upset about it.

THERE are many things apart from politics to concern the people of the west coast province. One hears a good deal of talk about a letdown in business and a turning of the tide from the peak of 1951 toward a general economic levelling-off. Such a development would be more or less logical in view of the long continued boom in B.C. For instance, there has been a break in lumber and pulp prices and the danger that the United Kingdom will be virtually out of the market next year so far as west coast lumber and canned salmon are concerned. Yet organized labor is demanding higher wages in the logging industry and higher prices for fish. Retail sales in B.C. have been down, and so have been some of the building figures.

However, there is little outward sign of anything that could be remotely described as a slump. Unemployment is rapidly declining as the spring weather opens up the outdoor industries, and the major industrial construction projects continue uninterrupted.

Any unfavorable news that might have been current on the west coast

was more than offset by the announcement that Alberta had agreed to export natural gas to British Columbia, meaning that Westcoast Transmission Co. would probably proceed in short order to build a gas pipeline roughly following the route of Trans-Mountain Pipe Line Co.'s oil line through the Yellowhead Pass and down the Thompson valley to Vancouver. The prospect of cheap oil and gas from Alberta, as well as the high hopes of bringing in a large commercial field inside the B.C. border in the Peace River valley, set up a new chain reaction of optimism and offered support for the theory that while there may be occasional declines the long-term swing of the economic pendulum in B.C. is still upward.

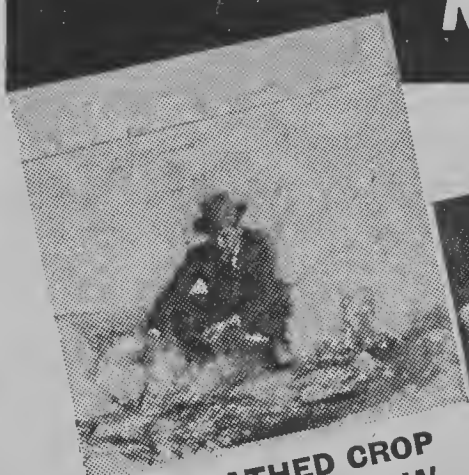
Farmers in this province feel that they are being slighted by the provincial government when it comes to expenditure of public funds. After all, agriculture's share of the provincial budget has shrunk from 1.32 per cent six years ago, which was a paltry enough figure, to .80 per cent. This is said to be the lowest percentage of any province, and the situation is somewhat alarming to the B.C. Federation of Agriculture, which has written to the government as follows:

"While we recognize that agriculture in B.C. is not expanding as rapidly as some of our other basic industries, it is economically sound for it to be aided to keep in step, so that it may supply foodstuffs for the employees of these other industries."

The fundamental contention of the farmers is that in a province of such diversified industries requiring such a large growth in population every effort should be made to encourage the food-producing industries.

In line with this is a campaign, still of modest proportions, to stimulate more intensive use of the available arable land. The most promising aspect of this is the growing interest in irrigation as a means of building up pasturage and extending acreage for tree and small fruits. Spread of rural electrification is another factor of considerable importance not only in encouraging people to stay on the land but in providing them with means to make better use of that land.

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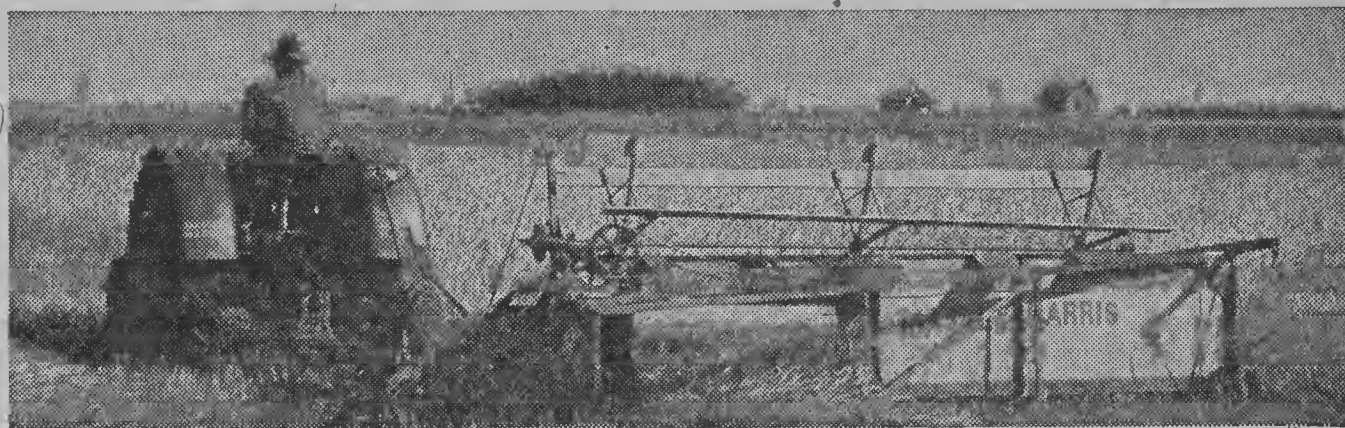


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The photographs above were taken in neighboring fields, in Alberta. Before the snow came, there was little to choose between the two crops. The unswathed crop suffered much greater damage. The pictures tell the story better than words. Massey-Harris swathers are built in two sizes, 12-foot and 16-foot. They lay the swath on the stubble in the right way to provide maximum protection and easy pick-up. Both models are operated by power take-off. Safety slip clutches protect reel and cutter bar. Mail coupon for complete information.

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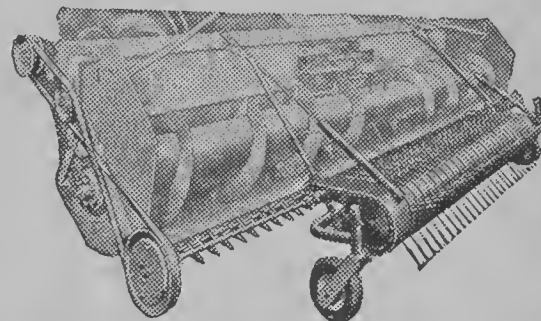
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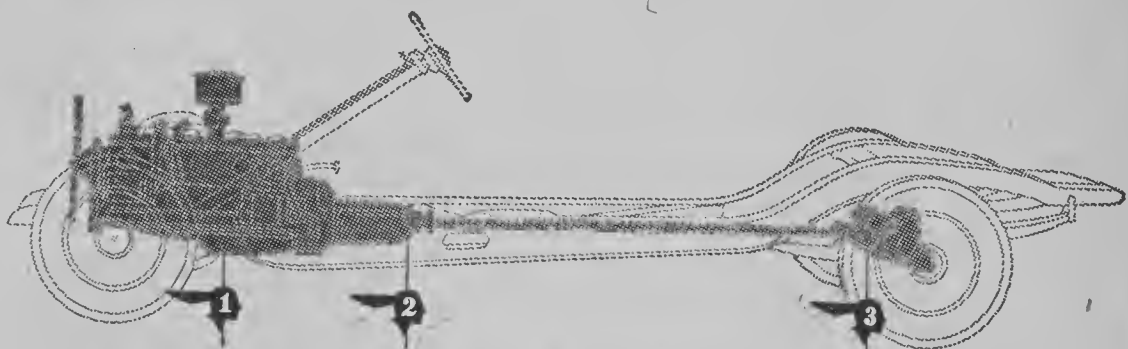
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**THE POWER
YOU WANT**

*High-Compression
Engines*

**WHEN YOU
WANT IT**

*New Dual-Range *Hydra-Matic
or *PowerGlide
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**WHERE YOU
WANT IT**

New Economy Axle

*Dual-Range Hydra-Matic Drive optional at extra cost on Chieftain Series.
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A General Motors Value

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News of Agriculture



By April 22, spring harvesting on the Sturgis Farm Co-operative was well under way with three combines operated by (left to right) Sam Sookocheff, Elmer Sjolie and Charlie Mitchell. Other crew members not shown are Ted Moretz, hauling grain; Hugh Mitchell, relief; and A. M. Nicholson, in charge of supplies, food and repairs. Grain was testing around 12 per cent moisture, and will grade better than if threshed last fall.

Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak

ON Saturday, April 19, a new case of foot-and-mouth disease was reported from Ormiston, Saskatchewan, involving 12 cattle and one hog. The premises were immediately quarantined, and the following Monday morning the disease was diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease. A neighboring herd was also quarantined as a contact, and preparations were made for immediate slaughter.

Ormiston is five miles almost straight west from the southeast corner of the quarantined district, and is within the buffer area. The quarantine area has now been enlarged to include the new outbreak territory. Fortunately, few animals are in the district, and Health of Animals authorities are reasonably well satisfied that they have traced the source of infection to beef purchased from a farm previously infected, and through the scattering about the Ormiston farmyard of raw fragments of the quarter, such as bones.

On Monday, April 28, a further outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported from a point five miles northeast of Weyburn and 28 miles outside the quarantine area, but within the buffer zone. No contact or cause of the infection had been definitely established, though Health of Animals Branch veterinarians were immediately sent to the area, and preparations were made forthwith for the quarantining of the premises and destruction of the 41 animals of mixed dairy and beef cattle. Destruction involved a total of 123 animals including contacts, and a possible further 900, due to the fact that 23 animals from the affected herd had been turned into a local community pasture. This made the 26th premises affected since the first outbreak was confirmed on February 25.

Meanwhile, warm weather intensified the efforts of the veterinary authorities to thoroughly disinfect and destroy all evidences of the disease on previously infected premises in the quarantine area.

Farm Cash Income

IN 1951, Canadian farmers received \$1.5 billion as cash income from the sale of farm products, a total of \$2,825.5

million, which was over \$600 million more than in 1950, and \$339 million more than in 1949. This 1951 increase was shared by every one of the nine provinces on the mainland; and again Ontario led all provinces with cash farm income of \$793.7 million, followed by Saskatchewan with \$626.6 million; Alberta, \$470.4 million; Quebec, \$433.4 million; Manitoba, \$260.7 million; and British Columbia, \$119.3 million. The combined cash income for the three Maritime provinces was \$121.4 million.

By sources of income, wheat provided by far the largest item, which amounted to \$694.5 million, including Wheat Board payments of \$271.3 million. Next came cattle and calves at \$497.6 million; hogs, \$390.8 million; eggs, \$137 million; and poultry, \$123.3 million.

London Wheat Conference

AS we go to press, there is no news of any account from the International Wheat meeting now in progress in London, England. The Conference appears to have been discussing technical matters relating to the Wheat Agreement, and to be shying away from a discussion of price. This is probably due to a wide divergence between the views of importing and exporting countries on the price provisions which should be made a part of any new agreement entered into.

Century Sire

MONTVIC RAG APPLE MARKSMAN is now one of eight Holstein-Friesian sires which have become Century sires, with 100 or more daughters having completed official Record of Performance production tests. Of the eight, only Marksman and one other have been classified XXX, the highest rating available for confirmation, and Extra, indicating outstanding ability as a sire with high-producing daughters of excellent type. His 101 daughters now have 217 R.O.P. completed records, averaging 17,020 pounds milk containing 660 pounds fat, at an average age of three years, 227 days. Among his daughters, 23 have at least 800 pounds fat, six range from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and three have over 1,000 pounds butterfat. Also, 113 of his sons have been exported to 12 different countries, in-

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Farm Service Facts



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OUR COSTLY BATTLE WITH WEEDS

Agricultural scientists estimate that the annual loss to farmers due to weeds exceeds \$186,000,000. This works out to an average of \$25 per month for every farm in Canada. The loss per farm is higher in Western Canada where moisture is more limited and the area under cultivation is greater. It is somewhat smaller, on the average, in the East.

How Weeds Compete With Crops

Weeds compete with crops in three ways. 1. They use soil moisture. 2. Rob crops of light by shading. 3. Use plant food and progressively reduce soil fertility. How weeds use up moisture is shown by an experiment at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The experiment started with soil moisture down to a depth of 24". Where summerfallowing commenced the 18th of May, 36" of moisture was stored by Fall. Where weeds were permitted to grow until the 30th of June, before summerfallowing commenced, only 21" moisture was stored by Fall. This experiment shows that it pays to start summerfallowing early, as the added moisture stored in the early fallowed land is probably enough to spell the difference between a "good" crop and a "poor" one.

The Effect of Weeds on Crop Yields

How mustard can reduce your grain yields is shown in a five-year experiment at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm. The average reduction in the yield of grain was 12.7% with a mustard infestation of approximately one mustard plant for each six square inches

loss in grain yield over a nine-year period, due to a dense infestation of mustard, was 53%.

Other Losses Borne by Farmers

Authorities estimate that 60% of the cost of summer fallowing and cultivating row crops can be charged to weed control. In addition, there are the following:

1. Cost of spraying growing crops.
2. Extra cost of harvesting weeds.
3. Western farmers have to pay the freight hauling cost to terminal elevators.
4. Loss of grade in field and forage crops.
5. Losses due to insects harboured by weeds.
6. Weeds spread plant disease (rust is one example).
7. Depreciation in land values in cases of severe weed infestation.

What Can be Done About Weeds

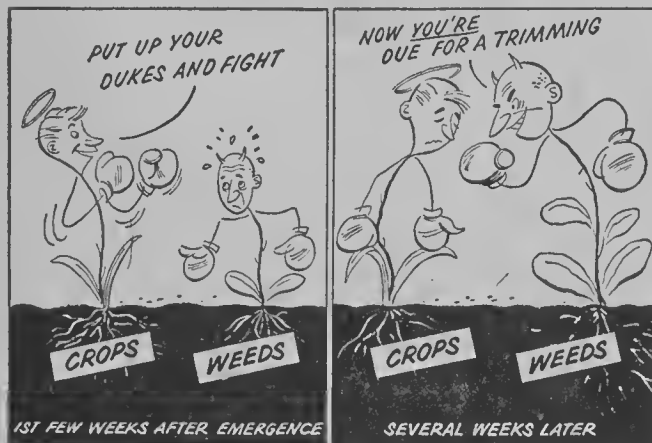
Soils, climatic conditions, cropping practices and weeds vary from region to region. Space permits only very brief mention of a few things that you can do.

Most weeds are small as seedlings and suffer from competition with grain seedlings. If weeds pass the seedling stage without much competition, they grow quickly and produce root systems and leaf surfaces that favor them in competition with cereal crops. A vigorous, dense, uniform stand of cereal crop will smother many weed seedlings. To get a good stand of crop you can:

1. Sow clean seed.
2. Destroy weeds before seeding.
3. Sow at proper depth. Seeding too deep means slower germination and weaker seedlings.
4. Sow sound, germination-tested seed.
5. Sow uniformly. Skips provide space for weeds to flourish.
6. Sow heavier in a weedy field to assist crops to crowd out young weeds.
7. Use fertilizer according to local recommendations.
8. Look into the possibilities of light tillage after seeding to destroy small weed seedlings.

It pays to control weeds where there is no crop such as headlands, etc. Avoid spreading weeds with farm equipment. Watch for new weeds and have them identified, as they may be noxious and persistent. Perennial weeds suffer most when no top growth is allowed. For each tillage operation, implements should be so adjusted that all weed growth is destroyed.

Agricultural scientists have a great deal of knowledge regarding the habits of growth and characteristics of weeds. It will pay to consult your agricultural representative, provincial university or college, or Dominion or Provincial Government for information on weed control.

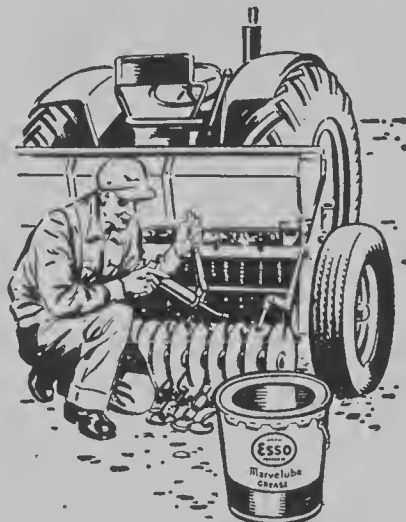


During the first few weeks after emergence all grain crops grow more rapidly and develop larger root systems than weeds. Several weeks later weeds develop root systems and leaves more rapidly than crops. Unless weeds are smothered by a strong stand of crop at an early stage, yields of grain may be reduced.

of soil area. In another three-year experiment involving perennial weeds, the following percentage reduction in yields of grain was observed: Couch grass 67.3; Perennial Sow Thistle 57.7; Canada Thistle 40.2; Chicory 38.4; Curled dock 33.5; Field bindweed 29.7; Toad flax 27.5; Milkweed 25.7; Ox-eye daisy 15.6.

Other experiments show that the yield of wheat plants growing within 3" of sow thistles was reduced over 60%. At Regina the average

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cluding 78 to the United States. One of his sons was the highest priced bull ever to go through a Canadian auction sale, at \$40,000; and one of his daughters achieved similar honors at \$17,600. Marksman was given the All-Canadian Award seven times.

Farm Population

THE Census of 1951 showed 15.5 per cent fewer farms in Canada than in 1941, exclusive of Newfoundland, which was not at that time a part of Canada and last year showed a total of 3,626 farms. Including Newfoundland, there were 623,091 farms on June 1, 1951. A part of the decrease of 109,000 farms arises from a change in the definition of a farm. Applying the new definition to the 1941 Census figure of 732,858 farms would reduce the number to 677,500, and mean, on a comparable basis, a reduction of 8.6 per cent in the number of Canadian farms in the past ten years, instead of an apparent 15.5 per cent.

On this basis, the number of farms now in the four western provinces compared with 1941, with the adjusted 1941 figure shown in brackets, are as follows: Manitoba, 52,383 from 58,024 (54,400); Saskatchewan, 120,018 from 138,713 (126,900); Alberta, 84,315 from 99,732 (92,200); British Columbia, 26,406 from 26,394 (21,800).

Of all Canadian provinces, only British Columbia showed an increase in the actual number of farms (21.1 per cent). Ontario has more farms than any other province, with 149,920 after a decrease of 10.3 per cent. Next comes Quebec with 134,336 farms; New Brunswick, 26,431; Nova Scotia, 23,515; and Prince Edward Island, 10,137.

In farm acreage, the picture is quite different, Saskatchewan leading all other provinces by a wide margin. Of a total area in farms in 1951 of 174,046,654 acres, Saskatchewan had 61,663,195 acres; Alberta, 44,459,632 acres; Ontario, 20,880,054; Manitoba, 17,730,393 acres; Quebec, 16,786,405 acres; British Columbia, 4,702,274 acres; New Brunswick, 3,470,234 acres; Nova Scotia, 3,173,691 acres; Prince Edward Island, 1,095,304 acres; and Newfoundland, 85,040 acres.

In all Canada, there were 36,514 holdings of from one to three acres, with a production value of less than \$250 each in 1950. These occupied 66,738 acres. Curiously enough, 13,631 of these were in Newfoundland and occupied 21,881 acres.

Farms where the owner does not live on the farm are classified as non-resident farms, and in Manitoba there are 4,511 of these; in Saskatchewan, 18,162; in Alberta, 8,310; and in British Columbia, 1,067. The number in Ontario is 6,923; in Quebec, 8,175; in New Brunswick, 954; in Nova Scotia, 650; in Prince Edward Island, 430; in Newfoundland, 203.

Calgary Bull Sale

THE Calgary Bull Sale this year, which earlier promised something like 1,300 entries, only to run into the circumstances created by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, was held on April 17, with a total of 856 bulls sold for a total of \$611,720, or an average of \$714.63. This compares with a total of \$816,375 and an aver-

age of \$1,119.86 received from the sale of 729 bulls a year ago.

This year, 589 Hereford bulls averaged \$770.06 as compared with a \$1,223.42 average for 507 Hereford bulls last year; 175 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$1,236.40 as compared with \$846.38 for 152 bulls in 1951; Aberdeen-Angus bulls numbered 92, and averaged \$698.75, whereas a year ago 70 bulls averaged \$963.57.

High price of the sale was received by McIntyre Ranching Company Limited, Lethbridge, at \$5,500 for Domino Seth MRC 31st, purchased by C. E. Jones, Balzac, Alberta; and second highest price by J. M. Campbell & Son, Stavely, Alberta, at \$5,300 for Royal Domino 60th purchased by R. W. Wright & Son, Irricana. In all, 87 Hereford bulls brought \$1,000 or more.

Top Shorthorn price was \$3,300 received by T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail, for Rannoch Fortune, purchased by Hugh L. Sharpe, Lacombe; and second highest price was \$2,550 to E. Cammaert, Rockyford, Alberta, for Rockyford Elected, purchased by Floyd Bolduc, Travers, Alberta.

Top price for Aberdeen Angus bulls was \$2,300 secured for Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton, from W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale, Alberta, for Jester Compress 112D; and second highest price was \$1,550 paid to Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, for Woodlawn Black Cap 89th, purchased by J. F. Scott, Midnapore.

Floor Price on Cattle

"A FLOOR price will prevail on beef cattle on a month-to-month basis until the United States embargo on Canadian cattle and beef shipments is removed." This announcement was made on April 22 by the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture. It followed a preliminary announcement on April 10 that the Agricultural Prices Support Board had been authorized to establish support prices, to discourage heavy sales while the U.S. border is closed. The preliminary announcement by the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister said: "If farmers and marketing agencies co-operate in the management of deliveries, well-finished cattle should be readily absorbed at reasonable rates in relation to the support price."

A special management committee was set up to deal with operating policy, and officers of the Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture are responsible for all details of operation. In addition, an advisory committee including representatives from all provincial governments is to ensure that the interests and needs

of each area are fully considered.

Until July, the prevailing floor price will be \$25 per 100 pounds of good steers at Toronto, Montreal and Moncton (N.B.); \$23.35 at Winnipeg; \$22.80 at Saskatoon; \$22.55 at Edmonton and Calgary; and \$23.40 at Vancouver.

The policy will be to announce at the beginning of June the floor price for the month of July, and so on thereafter. By this means, the producer will know what the floor price on his cattle will be for the next two months.

The floor price is based on the expectation of co-operation from producers, so that only finished cattle will reach the market. In 1951, Canadian exports of cattle and beef amounted to about 400,000 head. No outside market is presently available for this surplus, but the hope is that domestic consumption will increase due to lower consumer prices for beef. If only finished cattle are marketed, the hope is that producers may sell all finished cattle available without undue market gluts.

British Farm Prices

BRITISH farmers, through the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, are having difficulty in finding a basis of agreement with the government over prices for farm products which will apply during the year 1952-53. Provision is made for an annual review of farm prices in February of each year, but agreement has been long delayed due to a deadlock between the government and the N.F.U. The latter is asking for a substantial increase in prices to offset a similar rise in costs. Nevertheless, the government is pledged to a general policy of financial retrenchment, and hesitates to grant large concessions at a time when food subsidies have been cut, and when concessions to agriculture would result in further rises in food prices.

Under the Agriculture Act, the U.K. government has the exclusive responsibility of determining farm prices each year. They are obligated to preliminary consultation with the farm organization but, as The Economist put it recently, "its final decision is meant to be made in the interests of the nation as a whole, not a bargain struck between equals." Nevertheless, under the Socialist government, the practice was to secure at least acceptance by farmers' representatives before prices were established. A change in this system, resulting from insistence by the government on prices not acceptable to agriculture, might well mean that the minister responsible for the industry would become increasingly unpopular with British farmers.

Get It at a Glance

AGAIN this year in some parts of the prairie provinces, harvesting and seeding operations were under way on the same farm at the same time. The excellent drying weather from the middle of April on, enabled thousands of Saskatchewan farmers to begin the greatest spring harvest in the history of the province—about 88 million bushels of an estimated 329 million bushel crop.

* * *

IT is reported in the daily press of late April that negotiations in London for the disposal of a substantial

quantity of Canadian surplus meat which involved New Zealand, Australia, United States, Britain and Canada, were broken off and later resumed, because some of the details of the proposed deal were prematurely disclosed in a London paper. The deal was said to have involved about 20 million pounds of canned pork.

* * *

THE time is at hand for another crops and livestock survey which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes each June. If you receive a questionnaire, fill it out accurately,



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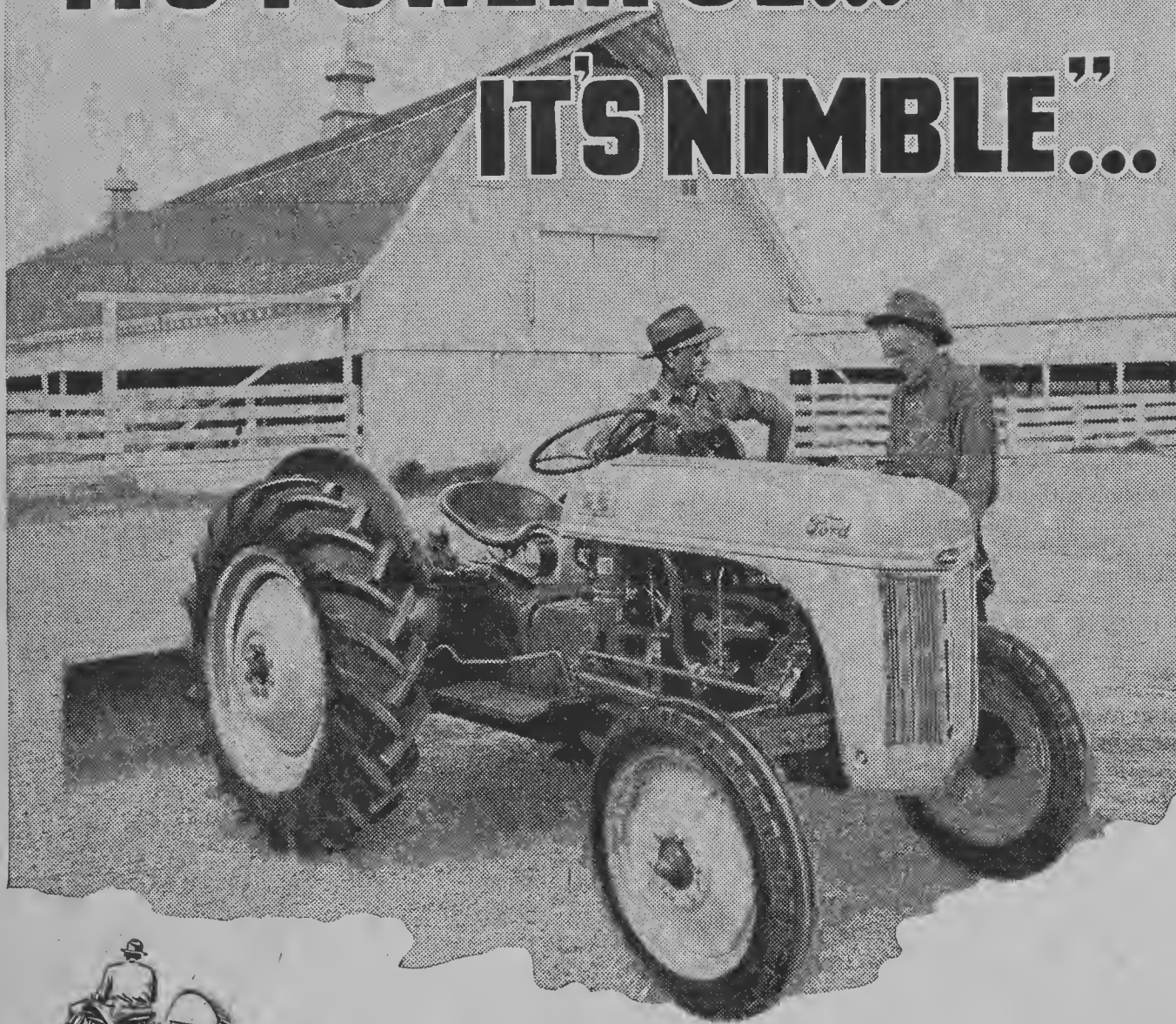
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Ford Farming
LESS WORK . . . MORE INCOME



and return it promptly. All figures are confidential, but play an important part in developing sound agricultural statistics in Canada.

THE Alberta Wheat Pool recently reported that its elevator agent at Claresholm loaded Canadian Pacific Car. No. 170218 on February 29 with Damp No. 5 Wheat billed to Superior, Minnesota. On March 17, Canadian Pacific Car. No. 170218 turned up again at the Wheat Pool Elevator at Claresholm.

ORIGINALLY, the Queensland-British Food Corporation was planned to grow grain sorghum for shipment to the United Kingdom for fattening pigs, or to produce supplies for increased Australian pig production. The fourth report of the Corporation indicated that the yield of sorghums was 6½ bushels instead of an expected 13 bushels. Drought prevented more than 36,000 tons being shipped to the U.K., and limited the expansion of cattle grazing. The chairman of the Corporation recommended that the present scale of production can make no significant contribution to U.K. food supplies.

THE poor harvest of 1951 and an increase of 20 per cent in the cost of feed concentrates contributed to a decline of 61 million gallons in United Kingdom milk production for the year 1950-51.

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture's Master Farm Family Program will be continued in 1952, with the same rules, regulations and score card as in 1951. Any three neighbors may nominate a farm family, the head of which must have spent at least 20 consecutive years in actual operation of a farm. Partners are not eligible; and in addition, the family must be Canadian citizens, and success must be attributable to revenue from farming.

U.S. market prospects for farm products are considered strong because industrial production is up above January and February levels, employment remains virtually unchanged, the defence program is still expanding, and personal incomes continue near high levels.

THE annual index number of farm prices of agricultural products for 1951 was 291.5 for all Canada, as compared with 260.8 in 1950 and 255.4 in 1949. February index numbers by provinces ranged from 226.3 in Saskatchewan to 318.2 in New Brunswick. The February level of agricultural prices in other western provinces was 261.2 for Manitoba, 257.1 for Alberta, and 309.6 for British Columbia.

Of the \$19,200 to be made available in 1952 by the Barley Improvement Institute for barley research, the University of Manitoba will receive \$3,700; the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, \$3,500 each; and the University of British Columbia, \$2,000.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of Canadian grain in all positions at March 31, including grain on farms, indicated stocks of 465.9 million bushels of wheat, 318.8 million bushels of oats, 196.3 million bushels of barley, 13.8 million bushels of rye, and six million bushels of flax.

LIVESTOCK



Pleasant surroundings contribute to a pleasing picture of these Clydesdales on the EP Ranch, High River, Alta.

Livestock Cycles

NOTWITHSTANDING that the numbers of domestic livestock are controllable by man, their numbers do run in cycles. The reason for this is that when prices are very low, a great many people go out of livestock, or cut down seriously in the number they keep. This has the effect of reducing the supply available for the market, and the price improves. Then, gradually, more and more people go into cattle, pigs or sheep, as the case may be, and continue to do so as long as the price is going up or is satisfactory. Eventually, the numbers of livestock get to be too large for the market, and the price begins to go down, and the livestock owners begin to cut down on their numbers until the price begins to go up again. And so it goes.

The length of the cycle for any kind of livestock depends on the rapidity with which numbers can be built up. Another factor, of course, is that there are always a number of farmers who are not in-and-outers. They keep about the same number of any particular kind of livestock, year after year, knowing that what goes up must come down, and that what comes down will go up again. Except for poultry, which of course can be increased or decreased very quickly, pigs are easiest among the larger animals to increase quickly, and the hog cycle runs as a rule about five to six years. Sheep, which reproduce less rapidly, but frequently show twin births, have a cycle of around nine years, while cattle, which reach maturity more slowly, have a cycle of around 15 years. Since the cycles of domesticated animals are man-made, they may vary somewhat due to extraordinary conditions such as wars, feed shortages, price ceilings or price supports.

At the present time, sheep are at the lowest point in the cycle, of any kind of livestock. Both meat and wool are high, and sheep are very profitable, though many farmers do not raise them because of such influences as dogs and coyotes. Cattle are on the upgrade in numbers, but have probably not yet reached their peak be-

cause beef prices have been very high. In the United States, beef cattle are increasing in numbers very rapidly, and have been for the past four years. Except for the present foot-and-mouth disease emergency, which is a disruptive influence because of interference with natural flow of cattle to market, our cattle numbers and prices tend to follow those of the United States, due to the outlet that market normally provides for large numbers of Canadian beef cattle.

Dairy cattle numbers are very low in Canada, due not only to the normal cycle, but to an extraordinary market influence, as well as shortage of labor during the postwar years. The legalized sale of margarine, in addition to the shutting-off of the British market for most dairy products, has only been partly offset by the high, sustained level of domestic consumer purchases.

Pigs have been increasing in numbers, and promise a surplus over Canadian domestic demand in 1952, which could become serious were it not for the price support provided by the Agricultural Prices Support Board.

Dehorning

THE fact that so many commercial dairy cattle and cattle intended for market still carry horns, is a commentary of some kind or another on the cussedness of human nature. The horns serve no useful purpose whatever to the owner of livestock, and they cost him money. In most cases, the owner of cattle going to market is penalized a minimum of one dollar a head for each head carrying horns, and in addition to this direct cost, he incurs the risk of damage from bruising or death during shipment. Buyers know of this type of loss, and generally pay less for horned cattle, to protect themselves from such shipping risks.

It is easy enough to dehorn calves effectively. W. H. T. Meade, Livestock Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture, recommends dehorning before ten days of age by the use of dehorning paste; up to three months by dehorning spoon or gouger; from three to six or seven months by a Barnes-type dehorner;

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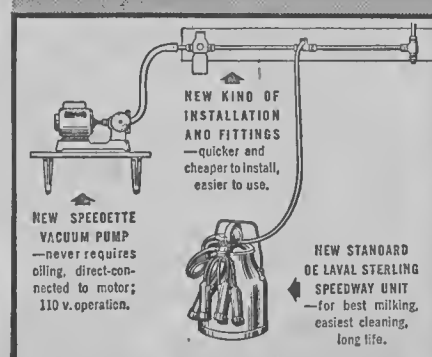
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FARM BUILDING Ideas

PRACTICAL HINTS ON MATERIALS AND METHODS

by Allan Hall

Seems there's always work needing doing on a farm. Guess that's why a lazy man never could make a good farmer. A job wanting done on Dad's place for a long time was fixing up an old barn. Don't know how old that barn is. It's sound as a dollar inside, but outside it looks shabby and rundown.

With this job in mind last winter, we drove in to see our local Johns-Manville dealer and got a lot of information and folders about modern asbestos building materials.

Came dry weather we got started. First, we nailed every loose board and shingle down tight. Then we put Johns-Manville Cedargrain Siding Shingles on all the outside walls. One of our neighbours who's a pretty fair carpenter on the side, was giving us a hand and the siding shingles went on fast and easy.

Johns-Manville makes these shingles of asbestos and cement. They're fireproof, rotproof and ratproof. We chose the Browntone, but you can get them in red, green or gray tones, as well as Dover white.

Cedargrain Siding Shingles never need to be painted for protection and we figure this saving alone will repay the investment cost in time.

For the roof on the old barn we used J-M Durabestos Shingles and laid them right over the old ones. They're also made of asbestos and can't ever burn, rot or curl up.

Next job is to do some fixing up inside the barn. And for that we've bought J-M Flexboard. Found out all about Flexboard while we were studying shingles and siding.

Seems wonderful the way Johns-Manville takes asbestos and cement and by special processes turns these two minerals into a light, tough building board that's ideal on the farm. It's so tough rats can't get through it. So weatherproof it can be used outdoors as well as in. It can't burn or rot and never needs painting or other preservative treatment.

Of course, where you use it in the house and want some other colour than its own gray, it will take paint beautifully.

Another thing about Flexboard; you can curve it to fit rounded surfaces and nail it close to the edges without splitting.

We're going to use Flexboard to build a rotproof, ratproof grain bin in the "new" barn too. 8 feet wide, 12 feet long and 7 feet high. Should hold nearly 400 bushels we figure.

J-M sells another asbestos-cement building board called Asbestoboard. It too is fireproof and rotproof, but lower in cost. Unbeatable for real low-down installation economy.

Those Johns-Manville folders I mentioned have a lot of useful information for farmers. You can get them free from your J-M dealer, or write Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 181, 199 Bay St., Toronto.

B-516



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ASBESTOS SHINGLES
CEDARGRAIN SIDING SHINGLES
DURABESTOS ROOF SHINGLES

from seven months to two years by a large Keystone-type dehorner; and older cattle, with a saw, to avoid crushing after the horn becomes brittle. If you do not have or cannot conveniently obtain dehorning equipment locally, see your Agricultural Representative or District Agriculturist. Dehorning equipment is available on loan from every District Agriculturist's office in Alberta.

Fly Spray.

NOT long ago, a new fly spray, effective against the large biting horse flies, was recommended by two entomologists of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Drs. Bruce and Decker. They used it to get more butterfat from dairy cows and more beef from beef animals.

These workers report that spraying dairy cows with pyrethrum and piperonyl butoxide result in the production of from 13 to 14.8 per cent more butterfat, because of the protection afforded the animal. In experiments with Hereford steers grazed on clover and grass, small amounts of a concentrated spray applied twice each day brought gains of about 90 pounds per steer in 38 days as compared with 59 pounds for animals that averaged 11.83 flies per animal.

In these tests, one gallon of a suitable concentrated spray was sufficient to protect 16 steers for 100 days. In these tests, steers applied their own spray. They stepped onto a cow-size trigger in a gateway, and the instant they did so were sprayed with a minute amount of finely divided spray. As each animal had to go through this gateway twice each day for water, the self-spraying device was automatic and operated by the weight of the animal on the trigger board.

Lye for Milking Machines

PRODUCERS of milk for the fluid market who use milking machines are advised to use lye for the cleaning of milking machines. Recommendations made jointly by the Dairy Science Department, the University of Manitoba; the Dairy Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture; the City Health Department, Winnipeg; and the Bureau of Food Control, Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare, are based on the fact that one of the chief sources of contamination of a milk supply is the improper handling of milking machines. In addition to regular cleaning after each milking, a regular weekly cleaning involving the complete dismantling of the milking machine is recommended, as well as a regular monthly cleaning which involves boiling the rubber parts of the milking machine in a lye solution to remove milk solids which become entrapped in the rubber.

After each milking, it is recommended that a pailful of clean, lukewarm water be put through each milking unit, and a brush used after rinsing. Hot water containing a washing compound is used for washing all pails, lids, and other parts. After rinsing with hot water, all metal parts should be inverted on a well-aired draining rack, free from contamination. The milk tube system should be completely filled with 12 ounces of stock lye solution in a gallon of clean, cold water. The stock solution is made by dissolving one tin of lye in an Imperial gallon of cold water. Lye solution

should not touch metal parts—an enamelled pail is better for mixing—and the solution itself should be kept in a tightly stoppered jar. If no metal rack is available for the milk tube system filled with the lye solution, the inflations and tubes may be soaked in a crock.

Just before milking, the lye solution should be drained from the tubes, and a pailful of hot water containing a sterilizing agent drawn through each unit. This solution will then be available to rinse pails, cans and other metal surfaces.

The weekly cleaning means complete dismantling and washing of all parts in hot water containing a washing solution, accompanied by the use of good stiff-bristled brushes, then rinsing with hot water and reassembling.

For the monthly boiling of rubber parts in lye solution, four heaping teaspoonfuls of lye are used in each quart of cold water. Rubber parts should be immersed and heated to the boiling point, then boiled for 30 minutes, taking care that a wire or wooden rack is placed in the bottom of the container to protect the rubber parts. After boiling, the parts should be washed thoroughly in a washing solution, rinsed well, reassembled and placed on the lye solution rack, or, if necessary, in a crock. The vacuum pipeline should also be flushed out once a month, and to allow for better milking and greater length of life for the rubber inflations, two sets of these are strongly recommended, rotating them each week.

To Keep Pigs Healthy

PIGS will not thrive with wet, dark and unsanitary housing. They need not only a well-balanced ration, but exercise, free air, sunshine, and a dry bed. The Experimental Station at Beaverlodge concludes that the most frequent causes of trouble with pigs are poorly bred animals, unhealthful and unsanitary housing and surroundings, dirty troughs, rations that are unbalanced, and failure to recognize the first signs of illness or disorders. Sometimes there are deficiencies of vitamins but these instances are comparatively few. Expensive shelters are not really necessary if cheap shelters can be kept warm, dry and well ventilated. Most of this is plain common sense, but it is particularly worth bearing in mind when caring for pigs, because they are the quickest growing and most prolific animals on the farm.

Care at Shearing Time

SHEEP are kept in commercial flocks for both wool and meat. Care of the wool is, therefore, of considerable importance as an aid to increased income.

The sheep and the sheep owner are jointly responsible for the production of the wool, but the flock owner alone is responsible for seeing that it arrives on the market in good condition. This means care at shearing time. With wool prices at a relatively high level, extra precautions are warranted to see that the wool is presented to the market as attractively as possible.

Shearing should leave the fleece in one piece. This means a clean floor and the avoidance of "second" cuts, so that each wool fibre in the fleece retains its full natural length. Once the fleece is off, all the stained, chaffy or excessively dirty wool should be removed, and the fleece carefully



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folded from each side so that the flesh side is out. Then roll it tightly from the breech, and tie it securely with a paper twine to leave the bright shoulder wool exposed.

As to packing the fleeces, the Swift Current Station recommends that all black or off-color fleeces be packed in a separate bag, to facilitate handling in the warehouse. Also, if two or more distinct grades of wool are produced, they should be sacked separately. Storing, if necessary, should be in a dry place away from rats or mice.

The Lethbridge Experimental Station recommends further that slatted floors and holding pens will help prevent the wool from being dirtied while the sheep are being held for shearing. Before tying the fleece, be sure to remove all manure tags from the breech end, and also any portions that are excessively chaffy, strawy or burry. Never, under any circumstances, use binder twine for tying. Do not shear when sheep are wet. Do not pack damp wool, which will heat and cause serious loss. Finally, use only reputable sheep branding fluids to identify the band, and use it as sparingly as possible to reduce the amount of wool that will be covered with paint.

Pasture for Pigs

MOST farmers make some use of pasture for pigs, especially brood sows, but generally speaking not nearly enough advantage is taken of this opportunity to lessen the cost of production and provide the essential protein, minerals and vegetables, where skim milk is not available.

Experiments conducted at the University of Alberta show that when supplementary feed is not available, from 30 to 50 per cent more rapid gains and a decrease of from 20 to 30 per cent in the cost of making gains, may be expected when pasture crops are used, as compared with feeding in the dry lot. When proper supplements are fed, pasture crops do not make such a good showing.

The University reports that brood sows can make particularly good use of pasture, and should have it continually from early summer until fall. Where pigs are intended for market, however, pasture is a supplement to grain feeding. Crops which the University of Alberta have tested experimentally as hog pastures are rape, alfalfa, sweet clover, sunflowers, mixtures of oats and fall rye, and a mixture of equal parts of oats, barley and wheat. Where alfalfa can be grown, it is undoubtedly the best of all swine pastures, because it makes an early start in the spring and provides a large bulk of forage throughout the season. In the Alberta experiments, rape stands next, because of its carrying capacity under northern Alberta conditions. It does not provide pasture as early in the spring, but maintains the growth until late in the season. Nevertheless, the University concludes that "the choice of a crop is really secondary to making provision for green forage in some form."

As an example of the value of pasture for brood sows under ideal conditions, a Wisconsin pig hatchery reports having pastured 100 brood sows for a full three months on 9.2 acres of ladino-alfalfa pasture without feeding a pound of supplementary feeds, except minerals and salt. The manager of the hatchery is reported

as saying: "The fall pig crop is better than ever. The pigs from pastured sows are hardier, more vigorous, seem to have more resistance to scours than pigs from sows on dry lot." In this case, a great deal of credit was given to the high protein content of ladino clover.

Show Ring Preparation

IT takes a very considerable amount of extra care and work to prepare animals for the show ring or for auction sales. It undoubtedly pays in the auction ring, because it helps to show animals off to best advantage. It cannot always bring direct returns in the show ring, but careful preparation and training has often put a slightly inferior animal above a better one which was poorly handled or not in good show-ring shape.

It should go without saying that animals should be in good condition. Except for market stock, which does not necessarily mean fat, animals in the show ring should give no evidence of lack of feed. Almost equally damaging is evidence of lack of care. Well-trimmed feet and fleeces, a sleek coat of hair, and mellow skin, are highly desirable. This means careful feeding beforehand to have the animal in good shape, and alert.

The show-ring manners of both the animal and the exhibitor are important. This means early training to the halter, or handling. Most difficult of all is to train an animal not only to stand quietly, but to stand correctly; and in any show-ring class it is fairly easy to pick out the exhibitor who has spent the necessary time and patience in coaching the exhibit, whether it be a calf, steer, sheep or pig. Pigs cannot be made to stand by holding them, as a rule, but in the hands of a careful exhibitor, it is surprising how easily they can be got to do what the judge needs if he is to see them properly.

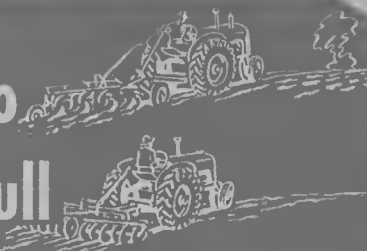
The showman in a close class may win or lose a preferred position by his own actions. The best of them know every minute they are in the ring just how their animals are standing, and where the judge is. They do everything needful to show their exhibit at its best, but they do not fuss. If the animal has been properly prepared before coming into the ring, more attention and less worry can be given to the manner of showing off.

Pasture Research

THE California College of Agriculture has been experimenting with combinations of legume-grass mixtures for irrigated pastures. Scientists there have discovered that if the steer being readied for market on nothing but succulent pasture, is to secure enough feed for normal gains, it must eat 154 pounds of green feed per day. The reason, of course, is that succulent grasses and clovers are largely water. From 100 pounds of clover consumed, the animal would take in 84 pounds of water, and in some grass mixtures the dry matter also will run as low as 16 per cent. On the other hand, the mature animal needs about 25 pounds of dry matter per day, or more than would be furnished by 150 pounds of succulent pasture.

What all this means, according to the research authorities at Davis, is that cattle on any succulent legume should have some supplementary dry feed, if normal gains are to be made.

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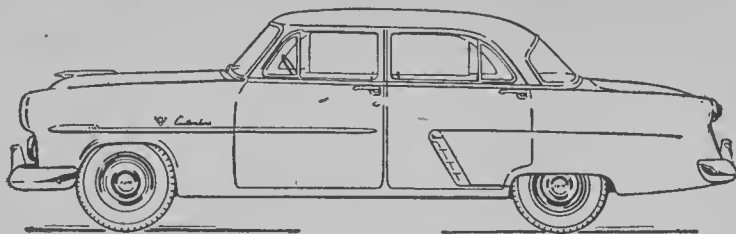


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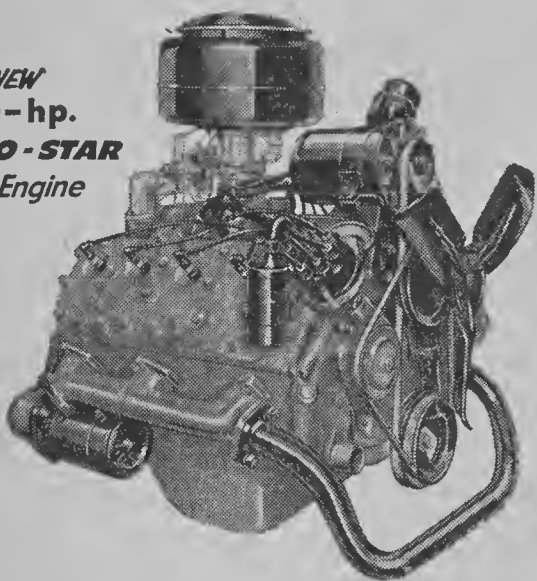
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FIELD



George A. Schury, Beechy, Sask., powers his irrigation pump from the power take-off from his tractor.

Early Fallowing Pays

SINCE the prime object of fallowing is to conserve soil moisture, the earlier this operation can be started after seeding, the better. Over a 12-year period, records at the Swift Current Experimental Station show that for each additional foot of moist soil at seeding time, the average yield was increased by five bushels per acre. This would seem to indicate that where moisture is the governing factor, as it is over such a large part of the prairie provinces, the extra tillage cost of starting fallowing early in the season and keeping the weeds under control all year is more than made up by the increased yield of the following crop.

In 1950 at Swift Current, the depth of moist soil in stubble in the spring was approximately 18 inches. Where fallow operations were started on May 15, the station reports, this depth was increased to 46 inches by fall; where work was started June 15, the depth was 37 inches; and where it was delayed until June 30, the depth of moist soil at freeze-up was 32 inches.

Plowing Down Sod

IN Manitoba, the operators of illustration stations who plow down their sod immediately after the seeding season, secure higher yields the following year than those who do not turn the sod under until after the end of June. The experimental farm at Brandon emphasizes the importance of allowing, as nearly as possible, a whole cropping year for breaking up and decomposing the organic matter of a forage sod. This means that at the latest the initial plowing of a well-established grass sod should not be delayed until after the end of June.

Delay in breaking a field up until after this date almost certainly reduces subsequent yields, and tends to increase weed infestation.

The Right Combine

IN purchasing a combine it is important to get a machine that will take a crop off in the time that is likely to be available, but that is not large enough to overcapitalize the farm.

A good measuring stick is to use the unit of acres per foot of cutter bar. Experiments conducted at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, have indicated that if 25 acres per foot of cutting bar were used the size of the combine was too large and would be expensive for the

size of the farm. On the other hand, if the figure went as high as 50 acres per foot of cutter bar, the danger of late fall operations was increased. On the basis of average speed of travel, the number of days per season normally available for combining and the average numbers of hours per day that are suitable for combining work at the Station, it was calculated that a good figure for this south Saskatchewan area would be 36.5 acres per foot of cutter bar. By dividing this figure into the number of acres to be harvested, the size of combine could be decided upon.

This figure of 36.5 acres per foot of cutter bar can be readily varied to suit local conditions. The density of straw and grain, and climate will vary, and the estimated average speed of travel will also vary. The figure given was calculated on the basis of an average speed of two and one-half miles per hour for a 20-day season with, on the average, six hours suitable for combining on each of the 20 days. These three figures were multiplied together and gave a figure of 300 miles travelled per season. To arrive at the figure of acres harvested per foot of cutter bar, they multiply 300 by 5,280 times one and divide it by 43,560. If a farmer felt that his area typically was higher or lower in the number of days per season or the average hours suitable for combining per day, he could make the adjustment necessary.

These figures apply particularly to areas where straight combining is practiced. If swathing is done there is less danger of the grain being damaged, and in this case, the basic figure of 36.5 acres per foot of cutter bar can be increased. A farmer will find that he can get along with a rather smaller combine. The figure given is by no means absolute, but it is a good basis of calculation and it does hold out some possibility of reducing the likelihood of buying a machine that is a great deal too large or too small for the farm concerned.

100 Years of Fertilizer

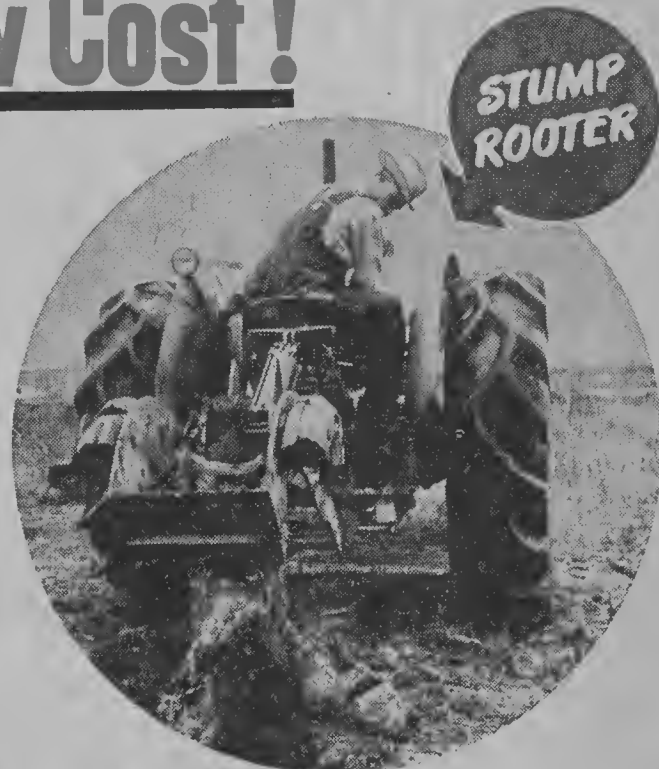
CLAIMS have been made repeatedly that commercial fertilizers are harmful to the soil. This argument seems to be disproved by an experiment which has been continued for more than 100 years at the famous British Experiment Station at Rothamsted, England.

On the Broadbalk field at Rothamsted, some plots have been continuously in wheat for well over 100 years.

Invents Machines to Clear Land of Stumps at Low Cost!

Bert Corbello demonstrates

his novel stump rooter. No matter whether a stump is "bulldozed" or dynamited, some roots always remain. Mr. Corbello's hydraulic-operated "rooter" pulls up these remaining stumps so that the land is entirely cleared for crops. Mr. Corbello's machines have enabled him and his brothers to clear acres of land at low cost.



This machine designed and built of parts of old automobiles by farmer Bert Corbello bores holes in large stumps at the proper angle for effective dynamiting, at the rate of 3 feet deep per hole per minute. The operator does not have to leave the machine and in a short time can drill many stumps for dynamiting.

Thanks to their inventive genius in developing the borer and rooter shown above, the Corbello Brothers cleared their land at rock bottom cost. They also kept their operating costs at a minimum through use of Texaco Petroleum Products. Custom-Made Havoline kept their engines cleaner, better lubricated — therefore provided more power and pull from every drop of fuel. Texaco Marfak stayed put, gave better protection with fewer stops for re-lubrication.

IT PAYS TO FARM WITH

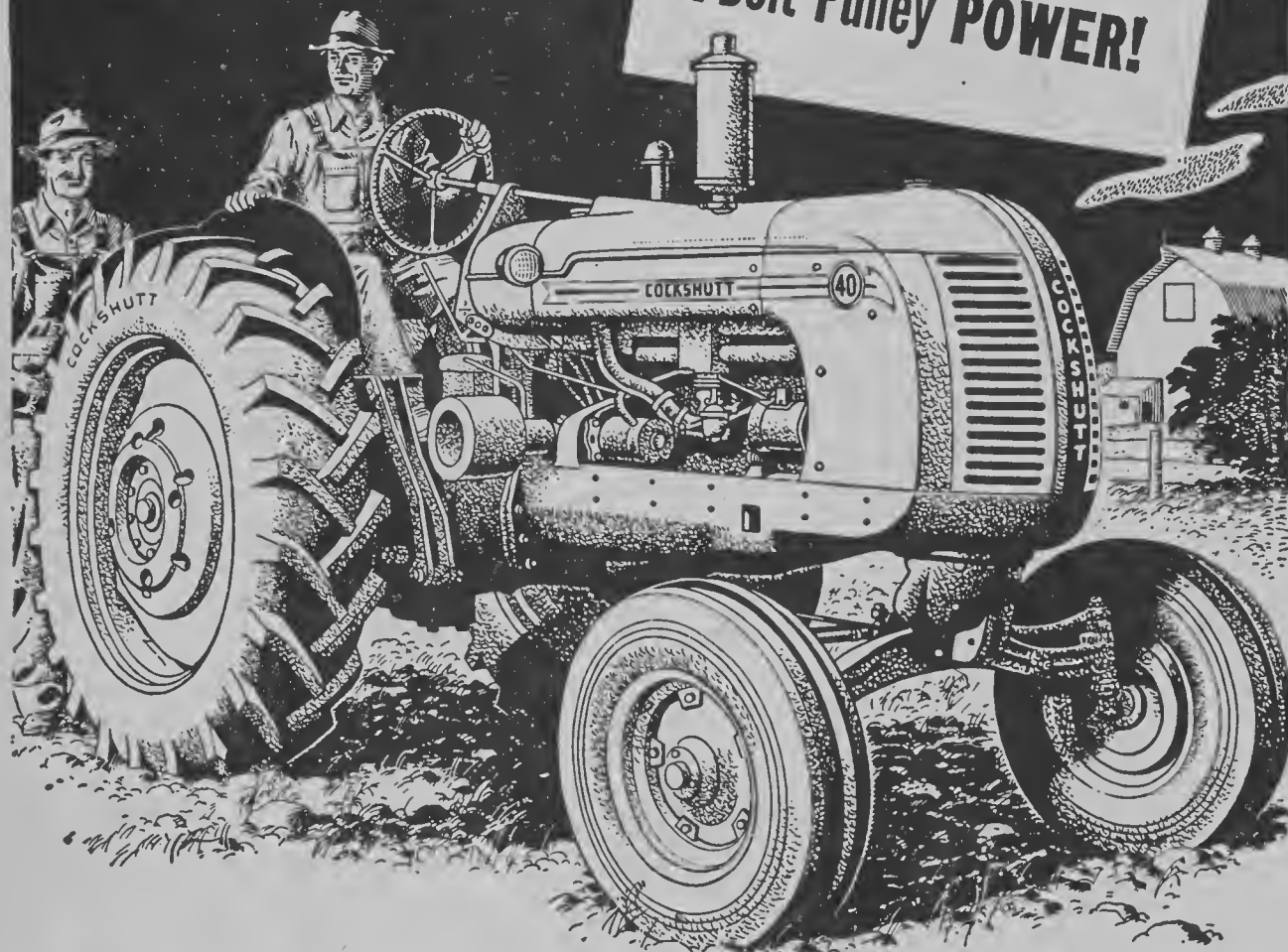
TEXACO Petroleum PRODUCTS

Manufactured and Distributed in Canada by
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You get all 4 with the '40'

1. "Live" **POWER** Take-off!
2. Drawbar **POWER!**
3. Hydraulic **POWER!**
4. Belt Pulley **POWER!**



Cockshutt "40" ... the Most **VERSATILE** Tractor in the 3-4 Plow Field!

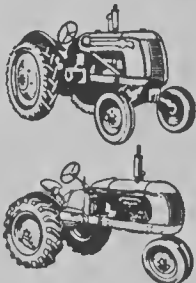
★ Gasoline and Diesel models with a choice of 4 variations in front wheel equipment.

In the 1952 Cockshutt "40" you'll find not just a "few" . . . but **ALL** the important features that every wise farmer looks for in a 3-4 plow tractor. It's **BIG** . . . it's **RUGGED** . . . it has the **POWER** and **STAMINA** to slug its way through the roughest, toughest jobs with ease. Yet for operating *efficiency* and sheer overall *economy* the amazingly versatile "40" is in a class by itself.

Its heavy-duty Buda, six-cylinder, valve-in-head engine is unequalled for high compression power . . . at low cost. The easiest-to-service tractor engine on the market; its wet sleeve cylinder liners can be replaced *right in the field!* New, improved

heavy-duty transmission (6 speeds forward, 2 reverse), designed to transmit all the engine power to the drawbar with the minimum of loss. These are just a **FEW** of the many, many outstanding features of the "40" . . . for complete details, see your Cockshutt Dealer.

**POWER
SIZES FOR
ALL FARM
JOBS!**



Cockshutt
"30"
2-3 Plow
Gasoline
and Diesel

Cockshutt
"20"
2-Plow
Gasoline
Only.

Keep AHEAD

with

COCKSHUTT



COCKSHUTT
FARM EQUIPMENT

PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 113 YEARS

Where no treatment of manure or fertilizer had been applied, the yields have settled down to about twelve bushels per acre. On other plots where manure has been applied each year at the rate of 14 tons per acre, the yield averages about 36 bushels per acre. Still other plots have received fairly heavy annual applications of commercial fertilizer with no organic manure, since 1839, and are producing the same average yield—about 36 bushels per acre.

Of particular interest is the fact that grain from the fertilized plots seems to be equal in quality to that from the manured plots. Moreover, the soil in the fertilized plots maintains a normal population of earthworms and other microorganisms. It is further stated that crops grown on the fertilized plots are no more susceptible to diseases than are crops grown on plots treated with organic manures.

Rhizoma Alfalfa

IN general, rhizoma alfalfa is not recommended as a forage crop for the prairie provinces, according to Dr. J. L. Bolton, Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon. Its spreading habit, for which it was originally selected at the University of British Columbia, and which develops under higher rainfall than is normally available in the prairie provinces, does not develop on the prairies. Several years' observation at a number of stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta lead to this conclusion. It is susceptible to bacterial wilt and, like Grimm, has little or no resistance to leaf and stem diseases. On dry land, forage yields have averaged about eight per cent more than Grimm and about seven per cent less than Ladak, but on irrigated land the yield is less than either Grimm, Ladak or Ranger. It is winter-hardy on the prairies, but seed yields have been disappointing.

Tillage and Weed Control

EVIDENCE to date shows clearly that reinfestation by shattering before the grain crop matures, or by the combine, and the failure of a high proportion of the viable seeds to germinate in any one year, due to dormancy, is tending toward an increase rather than a decrease in the seriousness of the weed menace in our short grain-fallow rotations.

Twenty million acres are annually devoted to summerfallow in the prairie provinces. Basically, the only reason for such idle land is the need for moisture conservation in areas of insufficient rainfall. In practice, a substantial acreage of land is summerfallowed and on many farms a short grain-fallow rotation resorted to, for weed control rather than moisture conservation. Loss of income has apparently been preferred to the adoption of more effective tillage and cropping methods for weed control.

The fact seems to be that the major single factor responsible for the seriousness of individual weeds is the length of their dormancy periods. There is no practical method available which will eliminate weeds having long dormancy. Certainly, experience at the Experimental Farm at Brandon and the Experimental Station at Lacombe over many years indicates that short rotations of grain and fallow do not reduce the wild oats population. At Lacombe, in a three-year rotation of

wheat-wheat-fallow which has been under way for 38 years, the top six inches of soil was found to have accumulated 70.7 bushels of wild oat seeds per acre. At Brandon, rotation "E" of fallow-wheat-wheat-oats showed, after 30 years, 3.2 per cent of wild oats in the first wheat crop, five per cent in the second, and six per cent in the oats crop. In addition to this, it was estimated that over half the wild oats shattered before harvest. The fields were rod-weeded once and harrowed three times before the crop was two inches high. In another Brandon three-year rotation of fallow-wheat-oats, the oats had 31 per cent of wild oats in the threshed grain, as compared with 14 per cent in a four-year rotation of fallow, wheat, clover-hay and breaking, and oats.

The Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, found a heavy infestation of wild buckwheat in the soils of west central Saskatchewan, notwithstanding the fact that about 40 per cent of the cultivated land had been in fallow each year for a long period of years.

At the Brandon Station, another rotation, "G," which is a six-year rotation of fallow, wheat, hay, hay and breaking, wheat, and oats, commonly shows no wild oats in either wheat crop, and only a trace in the oats crop of the sixth year, despite the fact that no extra tillage was given to control the wild oats, as was the case in rotation "E" above.

At Lacombe, Alberta, and Melfort and Scott in Saskatchewan, light tillage after seeding has been experimented with. Where early seeding on May 8 was polluted with wild oats, late seeding on June 2, preceded by tillage with the duckfoot cultivator and cable weeder, resulted in a crop almost free of wild oats. At Melfort, 90 per cent of weed kill was secured by harrowing just before the crop was up, and again when the crop was four inches tall. Harrowing just before the crop was up gave a 70 per cent kill, while this treatment, followed by harrowing again one day later, gave 80 per cent kill. Harrowing when the crop was four inches tall delayed maturity two days.

H. A. Friesen, Experimental Station, Scott, reports that the heaviest germination of most weed seeds takes place in the spring, with little subsequent germination thereafter, regardless of the number of cultivations given to the land. "This," he says, "largely explains the difficulty encountered when it is attempted to germinate and kill, by tillage, successive crops of weeds during the fallow year."

Spraying Nitrogen

WORKERS at the Nebraska Experiment Station last year tried spraying alfalfa fields from the air, and found that yields were boosted from one and one-half to two and one-half tons per acre in one trial, and the protein content was raised about two per cent. Much alfalfa is grown for dehydrating companies, who sell their alfalfa meal to feeders and feed manufacturing concerns. The two per cent additional protein made the alfalfa meal an appreciably better feed material.

The fertilizer used was urea, containing 44 per cent nitrogen. Easily soluble in water, ten pounds of nitrogen could be put on with each five gallons of solution. Spraying was done

for faster, cheaper handling
of your hay and silage crops

A Great NEW
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COCKSHUTT FORAGE HARVESTER

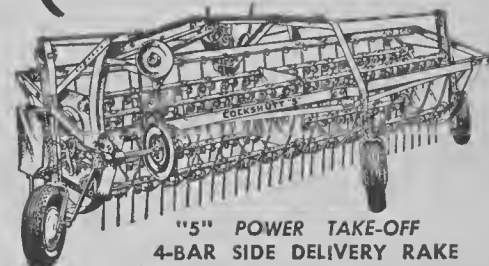
Handles up to 8 TONS OF DRY HAY . . .
15 TONS OF GREEN HAY . . . or 20 TONS
OF CORN . . . per hour!

The Cockshutt Forage Harvester is precision engineered—power take-off driven—ruggedly built to give you years and years of low cost service. It eliminates all hard work and has the extra capacity and versatility that cuts forage harvesting costs to the bone.

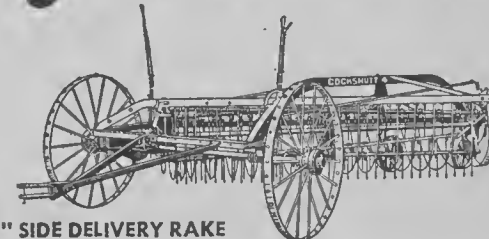
Here are some of the features! Cutting lengths easily adjustable from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 4". Feed Drive reversible from tractor seat. Pick-Up and Row-Crop Attachments readily interchangeable. Wheel-type "Hold Down" ensures efficient delivery of fluffy material to feed rolls while specially designed "Corn Head" facilitates pick-up of corn.

Ask Your Cockshutt Dealer for the detailed story on this outstanding NEW farm machine next time you're in town! Ask him too, about Cockshutt's great and complete line of general haying equipment . . . the modern line that turns hay fields into pay fields!

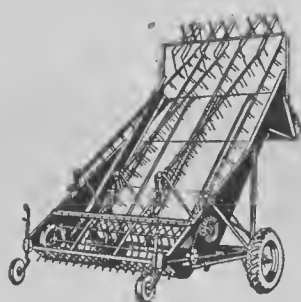
Make
HAY CROPS
PAY CROPS!



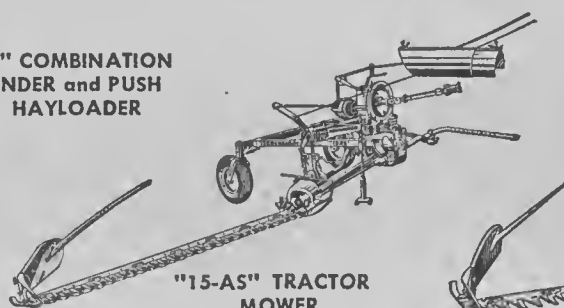
"5" POWER TAKE-OFF
4-BAR SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



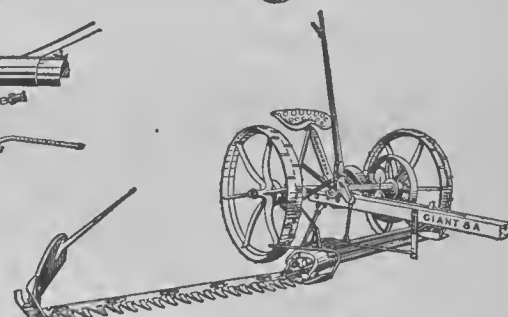
"4" SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



"3A" COMBINATION
CYLINDER and PUSH
BAR HAYLOADER



"15-AS" TRACTOR
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GIANT "8-A" MOWER

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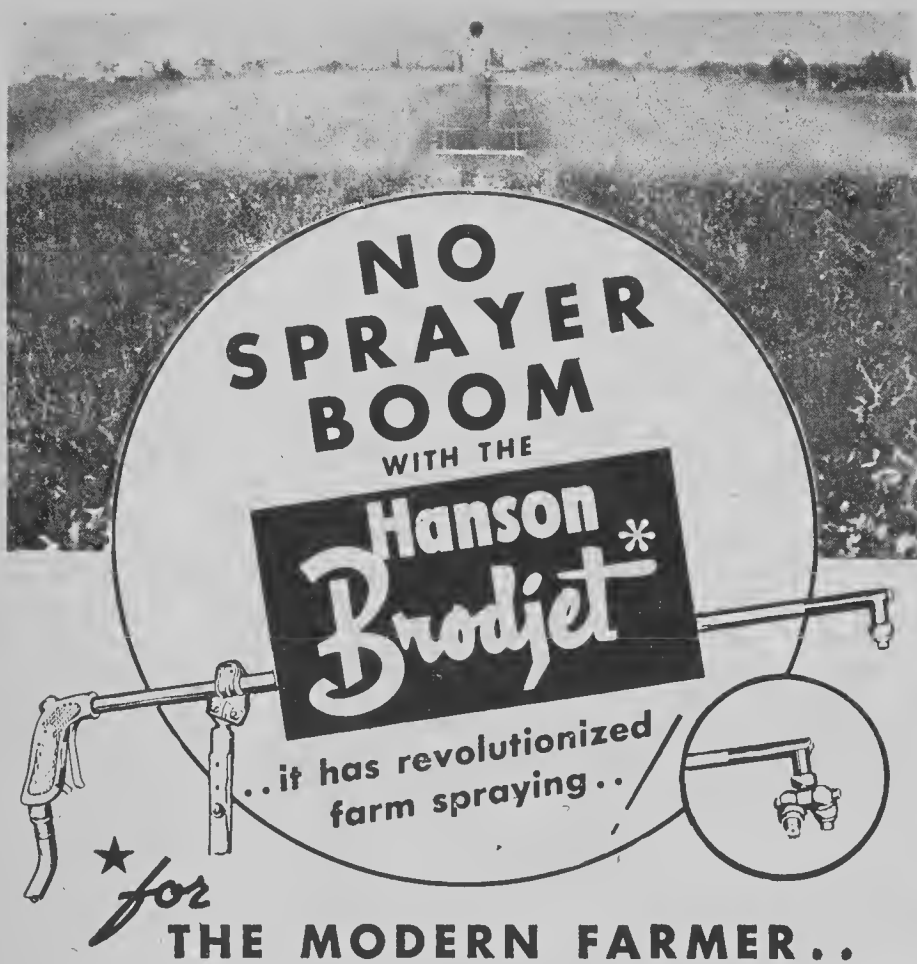
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FARM EQUIPMENT

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Farmers with The HANSON BRODJET are using the last word in sprayers. The HANSON BRODJET sprays up to a 44-foot swath in small grain, row crops or pastures or a side swath for fence rows and roadsides. Removed from the support it will spray cattle, orchards or clean poultry houses, dairy barns and machinery. Simple, practical, non-clogging and low in price. The HANSON BRODJET can replace your present boom or can be purchased with high or low pressure power take-off pump kits.

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on third-cutting alfalfa, when it was four to six inches high, with nitrogen at 20, 40 and 60 pounds per acre.

Clean Air for Engines

THERE have been actual instances where tractors have completely worn out after one week of work, because of dirt taken in with the air flow. Such dirt acts like an abrasive on the pistons, piston rings, cylinders and bearings.

Dirt can get into an engine with the gasoline, with the lubricating oil and with the air. The first two are easily controlled, but to make sure the engine breathes only dust free air is more difficult. The one way of overcoming the problem entirely is to properly install air cleaners.

The Swift Current Experimental Station calls attention to the fact that there are two main types of air cleaners—the oil-wetted type and the oil-bath type. In the former, the actual filter is soaked in oil, and as the air passes through the filter, the dust particles are mostly filtered out. In the oil-bath type of filter, the air is directed downward upon a reservoir of oil where most of the dust is collected, after which the direction of the air is suddenly reversed, which throws out more heavy particles of dirt; and, finally, the air is further cleaned by passing through a filtering element. In this type of cleaner, the air carries with it an oil mist which is deposited on the element, and the oil returning to the reservoir takes with it the dust that has collected in the element.

Emphasis is placed on frequent checking and cleaning of the air cleaner, the frequency depending on the dust conditions in which the engine is operated. "Under any conditions," say the station authorities, "the air cleaner should be checked and cleaned at every oil change. All connections between the air cleaner and the carburetor must be airtight, to prevent dirt from getting in."

Wireworm Damage

WIREWORMS require from five to ten years to mature, which means that an infestation once established is likely to continue. Careful summerfallowing, however, will reduce it, provided the fallow is kept clean during June and July so that the food supply for newly hatched larvae is reduced.

"The damage from wireworms," says the Brandon Experimental Farm, "is indicated by thin, poor stands and general patchiness on knolls, in fertile spots and unpacked areas. If the seedlings are examined, they are likely to show kernels that have been eaten out, and those with the sprouting germ destroyed. In addition to these types of damage, the shiny, hard-bodied larvae bore into underground stem parts and thus kill the seedlings.

The increase in wireworm population, say the Brandon officials, generally results from continued cropping without adequate summerfallowing. Tillage practices which encourage rapid, vigorous development of crops, will also assist in reducing damage. Shallow sowing into a moist seedbed, followed by packing, will ensure quicker germination.

If the soil is known to be infested, damage can also be reduced by using a seed dressing containing purified gamma B.H.C. (gamma benzene hexachloride) applied at one ounce of B.H.C. per acre. Other seed dressings

containing B.H.C. and organic mercury are also available. The Manitoba Agronomists' Conference recommends one of these, Mergamma C, at the rates of application given on the container.

Carburetor Adjustment

A GREAT many tractor operators do not need to be reminded that proper carburetor adjustment means economical operation and better performance. Nevertheless, as the agricultural engineers at the Swift Current Experimental Station point out, the life and economy, as well as the performance of an engine, are affected by the condition and adjustment of the carburetor, even if the tractor seems to be operating satisfactorily.

The method of adjusting carburetors varies with every make, which means that the instruction book should be consulted as to the adjustment of the jets, and then checked by trial when the engine is operating under a load. Keep the carburetor clean by using clean fuel and cleaning it periodically. Check it for wear. The valves and jets will wear and allow too much gasoline to pass through them, giving an over-rich mixture. The linkages allow a lag in the motion of parts, so that the carburetor cannot function properly. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation as to the adjustment of the float. If the float valve leaks or appears worn, it will pay to renew it.

When an engine is operated with too lean a mixture, it loses power and will not pick up under a load. The temperature is higher and thus tends to burn the valves and spark plugs. On the other hand, say the Swift Current authorities, if the mixture is too rich, fuel will be wasted. Moreover, the excess fuel in such a mixture does not burn completely, and leaves a deposit of carbon on the spark plugs and combustion chamber, which causes valve and ring sticking, in addition to polluting the crankcase oil.

True Measurement Hints

SOMETIMES on the farm, it is handy to get a quick answer about how much land there is in a certain small piece. To get the answer in acres, measure the length and width of the piece in feet. Multiply these by each other, and then multiply the answer you get by 0.000023.

If the area is more or less round, such as a pond, slough or pothole, calculate the average diameter. Multiply this by itself and then multiply the result by .000018. Answers will be in acres.—W. F. Schaphorst.

Kill the Rats

SPRING is as good a time to get rid of rats as any other, so I would like to pass on our method, which is sure and complete.

Simply attach a hose to the exhaust of your tractor, car or any other engine. Place the other end of the hose in a rat hole under the barn, or wherever the rats have holes. Watch all the nearby holes, and if the exhaust is coming out, plug them with mud. Take about ten minutes to each hole around the buildings, or until you think the runs are filled with exhaust fumes. If any rats come out, they are easily killed with a stick, as they are very dopey. The majority die right where they are. We used this method a year ago, with marked success.—Mrs. E. R., Sask.

HORTICULTURE



Iris are available in many varieties and make a brave showing in late spring.

A Note about Iris

THE feeding roots of the iris are quite near the surface. This means that cultivation should be quite shallow. If your iris were not freshly planted last fall, and you want maximum bloom, give them a feeding of a mixture of bonemeal and a balanced fertilizer, using about a cupful to a fair-sized clump, or not more than half a cupful around a single plant. Avoid allowing the fertilizer to come into direct contact with the rhizome, or thick underground stem. Sprinkle it around the plant two or three inches from the rhizome, and it will be quickly washed down to the feeding roots.

When the buds begin to show, make sure that the plants have plenty of water. If the soil is quite dry, water fairly heavily, and do it again in two or three days unless it rains again in the meantime.

Seeding the Lawn

THE best time to seed a lawn in the prairie climate of western Canada, taking everything into consideration, is about the end of May or the first week in June. This is the recommendation of Dr. C. F. Patterson, professor of horticulture at the University of Saskatchewan. At this season, the soil is warm, with a moisture content above average, evaporation is light, weed seeds will have been germinated, weeds can be cultivated out before seeding, and the grass seed will germinate rapidly and become established with a minimum of attention.

Dr. Patterson mentions a dozen or more kinds of grasses suitable for lawns under various conditions, including Kentucky blue, red top, Chewings' fescue, creeping red fescue, crested wheatgrass, hard fescue, brome, western ryegrass and Canada blue. Large seeded kinds such as the fescues and crested wheat should be sown at the rate of one pound per 100 square feet of surface. Kentucky blue, or mixtures of Kentucky blue with white Dutch clover and red top, should be seeded at one pound to 100 square feet. Creeping bent or velvet bent should be seeded at one pound to 300 square feet of surface. If seed is known not to have good germination, more should be used.

Similarly, the large seeded kinds may be seeded as deep as two inches, though this is not desirable. Other

kinds, such as the blue grasses, red top, creeping bent and white Dutch clover, will not do well if seeded deeper than one inch. Generally speaking, the aim should be to place the seed as near the surface as conditions will permit. If artificial watering is not practicable, seeding should be a little deeper.

The finest grass for lawn-making, in the opinion of Dr. Patterson, is Chewings' fescue. This is a variety of red fescue, and comes from New Zealand, where it was first introduced about 1880. "It is a tough, wiry grass," says Dr. Patterson, "of very fine texture and a beautiful dark green color. It belongs to the group of long grasses producing underground stems. A plant may cover an area two feet in diameter or more, and well established plants will reach out and fill in vacant areas in remarkably short time. It does better than most other grasses on poor soil, and thrives on good soil, but to do that it must have at least a moderate amount of moisture. Frequent cutting is necessary to keep the lawn appearing at its best, and the mower must have a keen cutting edge. Owing to the fineness of the turf, the clippings do not disappear, and must be removed, preferably by using a basket on the mower."

Everbearing Strawberries

IOWA State College reports success with everbearing strawberries, which sometimes yield nothing but small fruits or nubbins during very hot weather in July and August.

During the summer, when plants are growing vigorously, they sometimes expend so much energy in runner production that berry production suffers. The new method at Ames has produced yields between 10,000 and 13,000 quarts per acre in plants set out in April of the same year. By comparison the usual matted-row method, without mulch or without controlling the runners, produced less than 3,000 quarts per acre.

The most desirable method was found to be the setting out of the plants in small beds of three rows a foot apart, and the plants one foot apart within the rows. A two-foot path is left between each three rows. If the plants are scarce, only the center row can be set out, and the others left to be filled in from runners.

Sawdust was found to be satisfactory for a mulch, and this was applied



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HERE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE NEW WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL, PREMIUM QUALITY—HEAVY DUTY

1. IT'S HOMOGENIZED. All ingredients so thoroughly dispersed that they remain permanently in solution. Thus they perform their various functions rapidly and efficiently.

2. LOWERS OIL CONSUMPTION. High Viscosity Index and tough heat-resistant properties keep oil consumption down.

3. KEEPS MOTORS CLEAN. Detergent and dispersant additives hold dirt in suspension so that it drains away at regular oil change intervals.

4. PREVENTS ACID ACTION. Neutralizes harmful acids, protecting motor against this major cause of excessive engine wear.

5. FIGHTS WEAR. Gruelling road-tests across Canada, under supervision of an independent testing laboratory, proved

that there was no appreciable wear on motor parts.

6. INCREASES GASOLINE MILEAGE. Cleansing action of oil, plus high film strength, enables piston rings to operate freely, thus sealing combustion chamber.

7. PREVENTS ENGINE RUST. Penetrates and clings to engine parts, counteracting engine deterioration.

8. FLOWS FREELY. Low cold-test properties give instant protection to all vital parts.

9. RESISTS THINNING. Even under extreme heat, this amazing new oil keeps a protective film between vital engine parts.

10. SUPPRESSES FOAM. Provides "bubble-free" lubrication—offsets oxidation—reduces oil consumption.

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1. Official entry blanks are available at all White Rose Dealers and Service Stations.

2. Just write a slogan for, or give a description of the new, **HEAVY DUTY WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL** in 15 words or less. Your slogan can describe one or more of the new properties of this outstanding and totally different motor oil, such as: "It cleans as it lubricates"; "Prolongs the life of your engine". Or, it can be general, as for instance: "For goodness' sake, use White Rose"; "Proven best by every test". Entries will be judged for sincerity, originality and appropriateness.

3. Write or print your name and address clearly on the official entry form, or on any sheet of paper of similar size (about 5½" by 8"). Make as many entries as you wish, using a separate form for each entry. Mail your entry to: **WHITE ROSE MOTOR OIL CONTEST BOARD**, P.O. Box 100, Station "D", Montreal 22, Que.

4. Contest period is from April 15, 1952 to June 14, 1952. Entries must be postmarked

not later than midnight, June 14th and in the hands of the Contest Board by June 21st.

5. Winners will be announced in the leading newspapers as soon as possible after the close of the Contest.

6. Contest is open to any person, of any age, who lives in Canada, except White Rose dealers and their employees, (and their families), and employees (and their families) of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, and of organizations cooperating with Canadian Oil during the contest.

7. Entries must be made in the contestant's own name. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents and ideas therein, become the property of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

8. Final selection of entries will be made by a board comprising the following outstanding citizens: Rodney S. Kennedy, Past President of the Canadian Authors' Association; J. P. Hogue, Director, Canadian Daily Newspapers Association; Miss Madeleine Levason, Feature Writer and Editor.

Decisions of the judges will be final.



**Newest and Best
HOMOGENIZED
WHITE ROSE
MOTOR OIL**

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

a month after planting, to a depth of one to one-and-one-half inches. It is spread completely over the soil around the plants, taking special care to prevent covering crowns and leaves. Prior to mulching, the ground is cultivated for about a month so that the plants are well established before the mulch is put on. With new plants, also, the first blossoms are removed so that the plants may develop large crowns and leaf areas. In one part of the state where more rain fell than at Ames, two-year-old beds on the three-row system were made to produce nearly 15,000 quarts per acre.

Runners are kept off during the entire season, and the following winter a mulch of clean straw, free of weed and grain seeds, is applied. Some varieties may not be adapted to the mulching system, or where runners are removed, but the Iowa experience is that most varieties do well under it, and that during the second year both spring and fall crops can be harvested from the everbearers.

Currant Fruit Fly

THE currant fruit fly is a native insect species which does serious damage to currants and gooseberries unless controlled. Until recently, no adequate control was available, and many crops of these excellent fruits were ruined.

Two applications of DDT, if made thoroughly, will give satisfactory control. Use at the rate of two level teaspoonfuls of the 50 per cent wettable DDT powder to one gallon of water, or, for large quantities, one pound of the 50 per cent wettable powder to 100 Imperial gallons of water.

The first application should be timed when about 80 per cent of the blossoms have withered or fallen. This is to kill the adult flies before they commence to lay eggs. A second spray, ten days later, should be applied.

Extension Gardeners' Guild

THE Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan has a unique scheme for helping enthusiastic gardeners throughout Saskatchewan to continue getting some useful horticultural material regularly. D. R. Robinson, extension horticulturist, advises that a fee of one dollar per year will constitute membership in the Extension Gardeners' Guild, and that members will be provided once each month for ten months in the year, with some bulletin, leaflet, pamphlet or newsletter, dealing with various horticultural topics, such as fruits, flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees. The service is designed especially to be of assistance to gardeners throughout Saskatchewan who have no opportunity of joining a horticultural society. In addition, however, garden lovers everywhere in the province are welcome to join the Guild. For a membership form, write to Mr. Robinson, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Fruit Culture and Quality

A VERY excellent bulletin was issued during the summer of 1951 by the Canada Department of Agriculture which, though of particular interest to apple growers in British Columbia, should also be helpful to growers of apples, crabs and apple-crab hybrids on the prairie provinces.

It is Publication 724, entitled "Apple Harvesting and Storage in British Columbia." It is no doubt available at all district horticulturists' offices in British Columbia and from other agricultural offices in the province. Prairie growers may find it necessary to write to the Information Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for this publication.

The bulletin deals with the influence of orchard conditions, harvesting maturity and storage procedure on the keeping qualities of apples, and is the result of research and investigational work done at the Experimental Station at Summerland, B.C., over a long period of years.

This bulletin is particularly useful and valuable because, while dealing primarily with harvesting and storage, it explains why certain developments occur in storage and their relationship to growing conditions while the fruit is developing and arriving at the harvesting point. The fact is emphasized that apples grown under varying conditions on trees of different ages and varying rates of cropping, give different responses to storage treatment.

Treat Glads before Planting

BEFORE planting gladioli, it is advisable to give the corms pre-planting treatment for the control of surface-borne diseases and to destroy any surviving thrips. There are a number of preplanting treatments which are available, but two that have been used with good results at the Dominion Experimental Station at Saanichton, B.C., are corrosive supplement and Lysol. Lysol is the preferred treatment at Saanichton, and is applied just before the corms are planted. They are soaked in a solution at the rate of four teaspoonfuls of Lysol per gallon of water for three to six hours, and are then planted immediately. The corms are not peeled, but this may be done if desired. The dip kills all stages of the insect, and produces no ill effect on the corms, according to the station authorities. Cormels are soaked for 12 hours.

If corrosive supplement is used, the amount is one ounce to six gallons of water. The corms should be soaked for three hours if peeled, or 24 hours if unpeeled, and the treatment is effective against thrips at room temperature, or about 70 degrees F. The solution should be used only once and then discarded. Corrosive supplement is highly corrosive on metals, and should be used only in wooden, glass or earthenware containers. It is also poisonous, and extreme care should be exercised when handling it.

Snow Mold

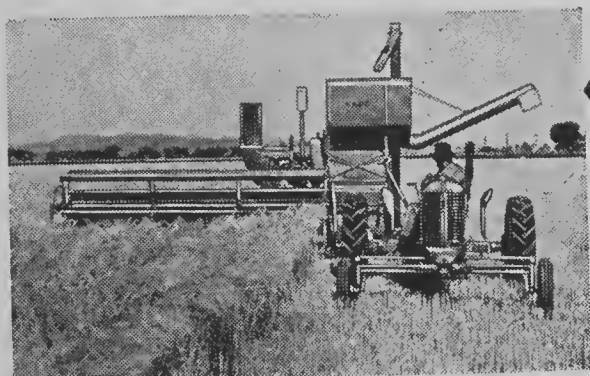
SNOW mold is a fungus disease which is very injurious to lawn grass or turf. It forms under the snow as a cobweb-like growth, and in the early spring gives the infected lawn a dry, straw-colored appearance. Where present, it is likely to appear as roundish or oval spots in the lawn.

A three-year investigation of methods suitable for the control of snow mold by the Forage Plants Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, involved the use of 20 different fungicides, which were compared one against the other. The results indicated that only those fungicides containing mercury are effective in snow mold control.

CASE Self-Propelled Combines



9, 12 and 15-FOOT CUTS

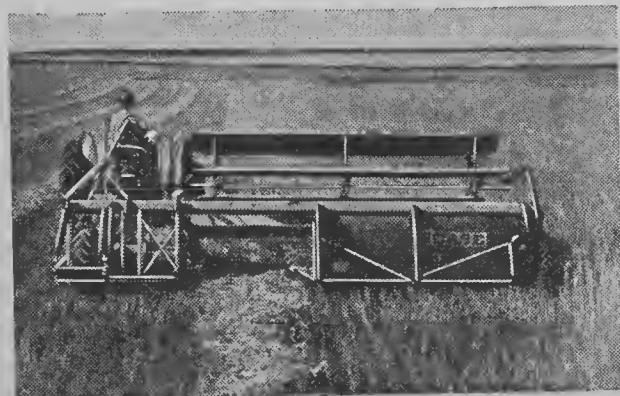


Favorite Combine of the Americas, the Case 6-foot Model "A" is the master of tough, weedy crops. Does superb work in everything from tiny close-clinging clover seed to big, fragile beans. Five-foot "F-2" (not shown) built for PTO work with 2-plow tractor.

Nine and 12-foot Case pull-type Combines, like the Self-Propelled models, have hydraulic header control, auger-type headers; choice of spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinders. All have quickly adjustable concaves, extra long strawracks, and Air Lift cleaning.



Swather



An Alberta wheat grower, A. W. King, says he can drive down a road and tell you which windrows were made with a Case Swather because "Case-made windrows are best." They're loose, laid on top of stubble so that air can flow over, under, and through. Nine, 12, and 15-foot sizes. Visit your Case dealer next trip to town, talk with him about new advances in farm machinery.

... assure still faster harvest of vast Prairie Province acreages. The new 15-foot cut together with the regular 12 and 9-foot Case Self-Propelled Combines offers every grower of grains, grasses, and legumes a fast-working, clean-harvesting, long-lived "SP" combine to fit his needs exactly. All have the remarkable Case variable-speed drive that truly makes you boss of the harvest.

The barley shown above looks like a short crop—but it is short in straw only. The photographer reports it as a new specially developed short-straw variety yielding 50 to 60 bushels an acre in this field. The Case Self-Propelled Combine was doing a fast, thorough, clean job. Whether your crop is heavy or light, the going easy or tough, you'll appreciate the grain-saving, time-saving, money-saving advantages of any of the Case Self-Propelled Combine models.



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Dairy Farmers

ACROSS CANADA



**KEEP YOUR
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SUPPORT THE JUNE "SET-ASIDE"

The Dairy Foods Service Bureau—the advertising and sales promotion division of the Dairy Farmers of Canada—is now completing its second yearly campaign to sell more dairy foods to more people—for bigger, more stable markets. Since December 1950, Dairy Farmers have been advertising their products and service regularly through

79 Daily Newspapers
260 Weekly Newspapers
5 National Women's Magazines
19 Trade Publications
27 Farm Publications
29 English Network Radio Stations
10 French Network Radio Stations

In addition, the Dairy Foods Service Bureau and Marie Fraser, Food Editor, have been supplying dairy food articles, pictures and recipes regularly to daily and weekend newspapers and to radio commentators across Canada. The Bureau has distributed more than 150,000 recipe pamphlets in answer to requests from the public. Other activities of the Bureau include preparation of point-of-sale displays, truck cards, consumer exhibits and other types of promotional and public relations material.

EXPANDING YOUR MARKETS

Competition for the consumer's food dollar never was keener than today. Manufacturers of products directly competitive with dairy foods spend *five* times as much as the dairy industry in national advertising of all types. In the face of this competition, your market at home for dairy foods has increased by 3.7% in volume and by 6.15% in value since 1949, when export markets were lost.

Only by continuing an aggressive and well-rounded advertising and promotion campaign can the dairy producer hold and improve his market position. Only by your continuing support of the June "Set-Aside" can your advertising and public relations campaign be kept rolling.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Wheat Agreement

Continued from page 7

conditions of light rainfall, a wide variability of yields and prices is likely to occur.

These circumstances have led Canadian prairie farmers to seek stability of prices and income for at least half a century. Price alone is not enough. To be satisfactory, prices must bear a reasonable relationship to costs and risk. Thus, from 1901, when the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was formed at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, to the signing of the International Wheat Agreement in 1949, the search was continuous. It involved the application of many different methods, by various forms of organization. The formation of the first Grain Growers' Association was a protest against injustice and discrimination. The organization of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in 1906 was the beginning of a sustained effort to give farmers a voice in the marketing of their own grain. The operation, for a time, of 174 elevators by the Manitoba government was a recognition of the economic significance to society, as well as to the farmer in particular, of grain handling operations on the prairies. Similarly, the formation of farmers' Co-operative Elevator Companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the amalgamation of the latter with the Grain Growers' Grain Company to form United Grain Growers Limited, were further acknowledgements of the farmers' responsibility for the conduct of his own affairs. The organization of the Wheat Pools in 1923 and 1924 marked further the development of ideas and the growth of experience.

Paralleling these organizational efforts were others made by governments, largely urged by farm organizations. These, on the one hand, consisted of a long series of amendments to the Canada Grain Act, and a substantial number of Royal Commissions of Inquiry into grain handling and marketing. On the other hand, the circumstances incidental to two world wars and a decade of depression years, forced governments to intervene more directly and to join with farmers and their organizations in the search for stabilized prices and income.

In the early years of the century, there was very little occasion for governments to interfere with actual wheat marketing. Though Victoria was dead, the Victorian era still moved gradually to its close. In North America, the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 ushered in the era of corporate business. In prairie Canada, scores of thousands of settlers were hurrying to the last frontier, there to begin tearing up prairie sod so that "the bread basket of the Empire" might be well filled. The spirit of free enterprise was in the air. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange was riding high, wide and handsome, and fortunes were being made and lost in real estate.

Like most manufacturers and tradesmen since time began, farmers have always been great admirers of price—the higher, the better. Only in comparatively recent years have more and more farmers come to realize the significance, in their affairs, of the relationship between prices received and

prices paid; or that the level of farm family living is determined by the difference between these two.

The first tentative efforts by governments aimed at guaranteeing fair play in the grain trade were comparatively ineffectual as far as price was concerned. Through their organizations, consolidated in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, farmers also tried to achieve their ends through the advocacy of free trade, lower freight rates, decreased cost of implements, and other temporary or long-time benefits.

The spirit of war, however, recognizes no scruple when it undertakes to dictate the affairs of men. When Germany, in 1914, unleashed a five-year world war, mutual security and economy combined to impose joint purchases of food and supplies upon the Allied nations. The Board of Grain Supervisors appointed by the Canadian government to take compulsory delivery of all western grains and allocate them according to need, gave farmers their first taste of a uniform average yearly price. The Board paid wheat producers \$2.40 per bushel for the balance of the 1916 crop; \$2.21 for the 1917 crop; and \$2.24½ for the 1918 crop. When the war ended, the Canadian government, recognizing the uncertainty of the immediate postwar period, appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board. This monopoly Board established an initial payment of \$2.15 per bushel for the balance of the 1918 crop and for the 1919 crop; and in the end, returned to growers a final price of \$2.63, basis One Northern.

The government, however, decided not to continue the Wheat Board for another year, and the futures market was reopened in the fall of 1920. The experience of war-inflated prices under government monopoly undoubtedly encouraged many farmers to believe that it was the Canadian Wheat Board, rather than the war inflation, which was responsible for the high prices. At any rate, the postwar slump which began about August, 1920, more or less coincided with the opening of the futures market in the fall of the same year. From 1920 to 1923, the average yearly open market price for wheat in Canada ran downward from \$1.99 per bushel, basis One Northern, through \$1.30 and \$1.10, to \$1.07 for the crop year 1923-24.

The Alberta Wheat Pool began operating in the fall of 1923, and achieved a pool price average for the crop year of \$1.01 basis One Northern. During the next five years, the average prices paid to Wheat Pool members, basis One Northern, were: 1924 crop, \$1.66; 1925 crop, \$1.45; 1926 crop, \$1.42; 1927 crop, \$1.42¼; 1928 crop, \$1.18. An additional one and one-eighth cents is to be credited to the 1928 Pool price, but it was never paid to growers, because by the time the heavily frosted 1928 crop was disposed of, the Pools had run into overpayment difficulties on the 1929 crop. During the latter crop year, wheat prices in Winnipeg declined from \$1.73½ per bushel at the beginning of August, 1929, to 86½ cents per bushel on August 29, 1930.

In this manner was ushered in the long, unhappy five-year period of wheat price stabilization by the federal government, acting through John I. McFarland. "World prices" for wheat disappeared. At one period the Canadian producer sold One Northern

wheat for as little as 20 cents per bushel net. World wheat trade declined by about one-third, while world stocks of carryover wheat increased from an average of 16.9 million metric tons for the 1922-26 period, to 32.2 million metric tons in 1934.

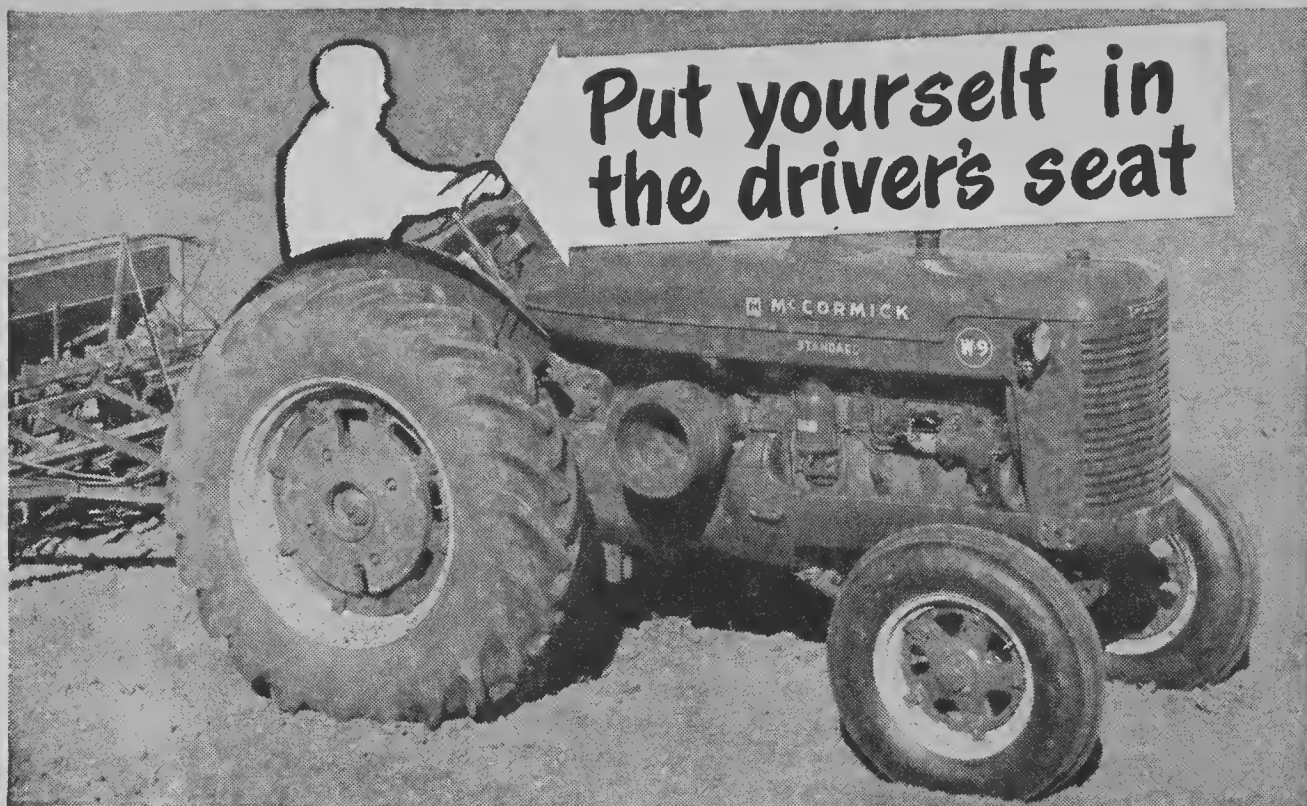
Speaking after the event (February, 1936), John I. McFarland said of this period: "If this country, during the past five years, had been dependent upon the open futures market of Winnipeg to absorb all the hedges against farmers' sales, without government assistance . . . there can be no doubt prices would have fallen far lower than anything we have known. Yet regardless of the price in Winnipeg, the wheat farmers in other countries would have felt no serious repercussions because of their various forms of subsidies. The only effect of a free and open market in Winnipeg would have been the elimination of Canadian farmers."

In the meantime, instability in the international wheat market led to the holding of the first International Wheat Conference in Rome in 1931. Out of this conference came the ill-fated first International Wheat Agreement of 1933, in which 22 countries, including Russia, agreed to buy or sell specific quantities at specific prices. While this two-year agreement fell by the wayside during the first year, the Advisory Wheat Committee set up to administer it, was continued in existence until August, 1940.

Just before the outbreak of World War II, in January, 1939, a ten-country preparatory committee was set up to draft a new and better agreement. The war interrupted this effort, but meetings were held in 1941, 1942 and in 1946. An International Wheat Conference was convened in 1947 in London, England, the results of which were abortive. Another Conference was held in 1948 in Washington; and finally a second Washington Conference in 1949 was held, out of which the present International Wheat Agreement arose.

MANY thousands of prairie grain growers have no first-hand knowledge of much of the background of the International Wheat Agreement, which has been outlined so briefly in this article. Some, indeed, may not be able to think back with any certainty to the days beyond 1940. They may not be able to recall that the product of nearly 29 million acres of wheat in 1940 had a farm value more than \$16 million less than the product of 17 million acres of wheat in 1943; or that a 556 million bushel crop in 1942 was more than three times the crop harvested from four million more acres in 1937. If they have been farming only since 1940, they have never really experienced a decline in the price of a bushel of One Northern wheat.

On the other hand, wheat growers of an older generation can hope for few new experiences in wheat handling and marketing. Only a parity price arrangement such as exists in the United States could offer them experience which would be radically different from anything with which they have been confronted before. It is they who are most likely to know that the background of the International Wheat Agreement is well worth studying before agreeing to the specific terms of a new one.



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For those time-killing drawbar jobs, hitch a big, nimble McCormick W-9 Tractor to your big heavy-duty implement *and go*. You'll finish your field work faster than ever. You'll save on fuel, manpower and maintenance. You'll drive with new ease and ride with new comfort. When equipped with hydraulic touch-control (optional), you raise, lower or adjust the implement without effort, *on the go*. A rugged new McCormick W-9 Standard Tractor is the last word in power for the big farm. Master of all jobs — drawbar, belt, power take-off!

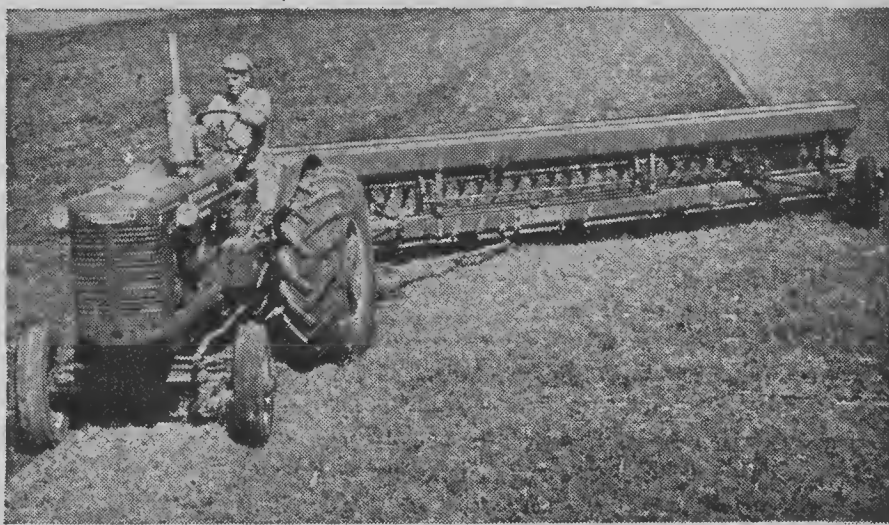
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Hitched to a McCormick WD-9 this McCormick Diskall prepares and seeds an 18 foot strip in a single trip. Completely one-man-operated from the tractor seat. Here's big capacity tillage and seeding which pays off in greater production at less cost-per-acre. Optional hydraulic control makes it all easy for the operator.



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A finger-tip Quick Speed-Changer control lets you select exactly the right cylinder speed for every field and crop condition. Air-Blast Separation plus an oversize strawrack gives the ALL-CROP Harvester balanced capacity matched to the speed and power of your tractor.

Since the first introduction of the ALL-CROP Harvester in 1935, owners have found it the key to a better system of farming and soil-building. From feathery grass seeds to brittle beans, it gives you a wider range of crops, a freedom of choice unmatched by any other way of harvesting.

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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

Cedar waxwing making use of a water pan in Kerry Wood's yard.



The Water Pan

Providing accessible water for bird friends

EVERY summer the friendly robins, waxwings and catbirds nest close to our homes, with juncos established in a ground nest alongside the back garden, and an assortment of useful sparrows like the melodious song sparrow, the dainty vesper and the brisk chipping sparrow all near neighbors. There's usually a downy or hairy woodpecker snugly at home in a hollow tree, while the flicker comes from a tall stump to feast on ants pestering a corner of the lawn. The Baltimore orioles orange and black plumage flashes vividly among poplar leaves as it flies up to the pouch-nest hanging from the highest crotch, and we sometimes see a western tanager's yellow and red colors or the beautiful livery of a rose-breasted grosbeak. Blue jays are frequent visitors around every home, while half a dozen varieties of warblers put in an appearance — the common yellow warbler, the striped myrtle, the "witcheree" singing Maryland yellow-throats, and many others.

Have you ever wondered where our bird neighbors get a drink on the hottest days of summer? If you have a stock-watering trough out next the barn, you may often see the birds clustered around the spillway, thankfully dipping their beaks into the quenching fluid or trying to find a shallow puddle in which they may bathe. But if the water tank is steep-sided and made of metal, the birds dare not try for a drink or bath because of the danger of drowning. Then they must fly half a mile or more to the edge of the nearest slough, creek or river. They make this trip for water at least twice daily under normal weather conditions, more frequently during the hottest days of summer.

You'll be amazed at how quickly birds locate a water pan, and how gratefully they make use of this little service. If you can't afford to buy a concrete bird-bath and don't feel like making one, simply put a shallow pan of water on a post or window-shelf, safely out of reach of cats and dogs.

At our home we use two shallow cake pans, measuring approximately ten inches long by eight inches wide and two inches deep. These are filled with water every morning, then rinsed out and refilled by noon or early afternoon. A flat rock is sometimes placed in the middle of each pan, the birds using the rock as a landing field. They perch on the edge of the tin pans or stand on the flat rock to drink, while larger birds such as robins, blue jays, blackbirds and woodpeckers wade right into the water when they want a bath. The smaller sparrows and warblers and fussy orioles usually stay at the water's edge, flicking the fluid over themselves with their beaks to cool off and cleanse their feathers. On the hottest days robins squat right down in the water, huffing their

wings and flipping their tails to get thoroughly soaked, then perch on a sunny branch to dry off before flying away about their business.

To enjoy this fun and help your bird neighbors, erect a post in a tree-shaded location within sight of a house window, putting a wrap of tin around the post to prevent cats from climbing it. Use a board 12 by 18 inches in size as a pan platform. Place the shallow pan in the middle of the board, draw a pencil mark around the bottom edge, then remove the pan and nail a holding cleat of one-by-one strips around the part you have pencilled. This cleat prevents the pan from moving sideways or blowing off; sometimes when a robin indulges in a splashy bath it is quite necessary to have the pan stabilized in this manner. We have added perches that extend beyond the edges of the rectangular board, the birds alighting on these before and after their visit to the water pan. Sometimes we put bread crumbs on the exposed part of the wooden platform, thus coaxing the birds to linger near the pan.

This summer, set out a water pan and you'll be delighted with the many close looks you'll get of your feathered friends.—Kerry Wood.

Disease Retards Clubs

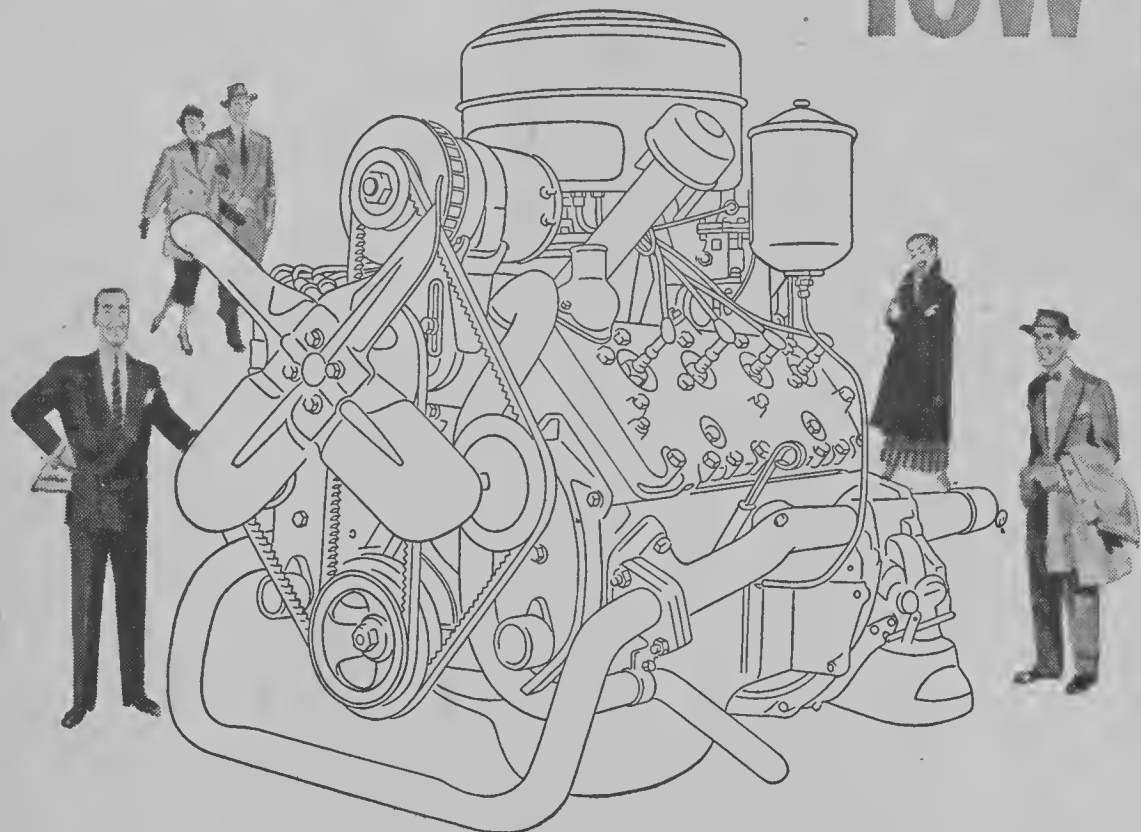
THE Livestock Board of Saskatchewan has recommended that livestock shows and meetings should not be held in Saskatchewan this year, because of the potential danger of spreading foot-and-mouth disease. As a result of this recommendation extension specialists at the University of Saskatchewan have been forced to modify the junior club program.

It has been decided that the 193 calf clubs, 12 dairy clubs, 13 swine clubs and six poultry clubs in the province will not hold achievement days and shows, and the 14 regional shows connected with club work will not be held this year. It is feared that the ban will fall particularly hard on the 29 new livestock clubs which will have difficulty in getting stock to work with, or would not consider it worth while getting calves now that achievement days and shows are washed out.

The extension specialists are trying to find alternative forms of activity to keep the clubs operating without the shows. They are considering a program of club rallies and field events without livestock, with lectures, movies, sports and entertainment.

There is some doubt as to whether Saskatchewan will be in a position to send junior teams to compete in the judging competitions at the Royal Winter Fair next fall, as teams are chosen on the basis of their work with livestock. The attempt is being made to work out some arrangement that would permit representatives to compete.

Most powerful engine in the low-price field!



3-WAY CHOICE IN TRANSMISSIONS: Merc-O-Matic Drive, the greatest of all automatic drives; or thrifty Touch-O-Matic Overdrive, (both optional at extra cost), or the Silent-Ease Synchronized Standard Transmission.

120 HP 'FURY' V-8 IN THE SUPERB AND COMPLETELY NEW METEOR CUSTOMLINE

Take the new Meteor Customline out on the highway. *Thrill* to the most powerful engine in all the low-price field—the brilliant, responsive new 120-Hp. 'Fury' V-8! Breeze along to the fleetest, sweetest, quietest drive you've ever known. *Feel* the exciting lift you get with the *extra* power of this superb new Meteor 'Fury' V-8—the product of the organization which, in the past 20 years, has built more V-8 engines than all other manufacturers combined.

Take an admiring look at the new *longer* lines, the new interior elegance, the unobstructed visibility, the new driver controls. *Drive* the new Meteor Customline and you'll say—"It's the most exciting drive in car history!"



White sidewall tires and chrome wheel trim rings optional at extra cost.

THE SPIRITED AND ALL-NEW METEOR MAINLINE WITH 110 HP. V-8 ENGINE

In all the low-price field the '52 Meteor Mainline is unexcelled in economy and value! Meteor Mainline's new 110-Hp. V-8 engine is a positive revelation in low-cost motoring, responsive power, and amazing performance! New riding comfort, new colours, new interiors! Dramatic in line, powerful in performance, the new Meteor Mainline is—



PRICED WITH THE LOWEST IN ITS FIELD!

'52 Meteor

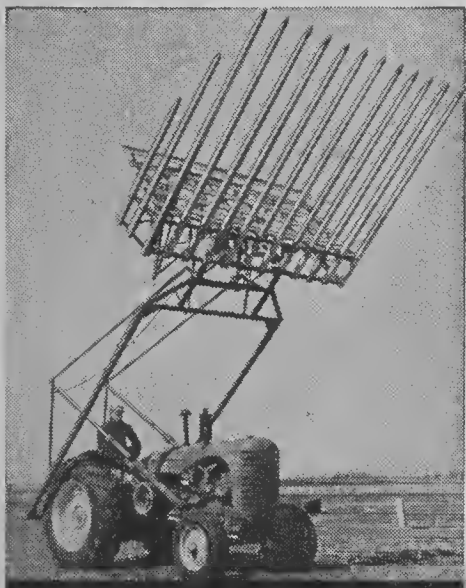
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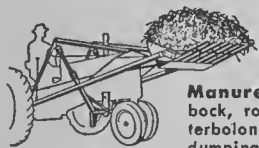


NEW IDEA-HORN (formerly Horn-draulic) Loaders and Stackers

NEW IDEA-Horn loaders and stackers have the capacity to tackle and finish one big job after another. The strong tubular-steel frame directs load strain straight back from bucket, or other attachment, to tractor rear axle. Exclusive, telescoping twin cylinder rams on New IDEA-Horn "50" loaders speed lifting action and allow 10-ft. high reach without bulky superstructure. 10 easy-on attachments help keep New IDEA-Horn loaders and stackers busy all year long.

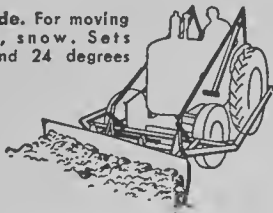
Your NEW IDEA-Horn dealer can recommend the model to fit your tractor. Or mail coupon below.

3 OF 10 EASY-ON ATTACHMENTS

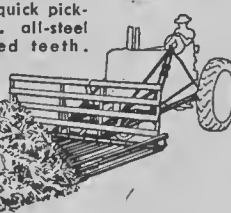


Manure bucket. Rounded back, round tines and counterbalance allow easy, clean dumping.

Angle dozer blade. For moving earth, manure, snow. Sets straight or 12 and 24 degrees left or right.



Buck rake. Ideal for quick pick-up and carry. 10 ft. all-steel frame. 12 steel-tipped teeth. Trips mechanically.



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POULTRY



[Guide Photo]

A flock of birds belonging to W. G. Lyons, Vermilion, Alberta, on summer range.

Brooding Baby Chicks

IF brooder houses are not overcrowded the size and the shape will make little difference to their usefulness, according to the experience at the Lethbridge Experimental Station. Each chick requires six square inches of floor space until it is at least six weeks old. That is to say that a brooder house ten feet by 12 feet will hold 240 chicks until they are six weeks old, at which time they should be reduced to 120. The house should be well insulated, free from draughts, well lighted and adequately ventilated.

Coal, wood, oil, gas and electricity can all be adapted to brooder heating systems. Both radiant and underfloor heating are acceptable. Infra-red lamps are showing some promise for small flock owners who have electricity. One 250-watt lamp will provide enough heat for 75 to 100 chicks.

Any extremes of heat should be avoided. For the first week brooder temperature should be maintained at 95 to 105 degrees F., about two inches from the floor, after which it may be lowered five degrees a week until a temperature of 85 degrees is reached. Thermostatic heat control saves time and labor and will provide more even temperatures if the heating system lends itself to this form of control.

Each chick requires one inch of feeding space for the first three weeks. From three to six weeks they will require double this amount. They require an adequate supply of good water.

Care of Chicks on Range

CHICKS should be moved to range when weather and pasture conditions are favorable, and when artificial heat is no longer required. The actual date will vary from year to year.

The range shelter and the portable colony brooder house have both been found very satisfactory. The most generally useful size is ten feet by 12 feet, which will accommodate 100 to 125 birds. Both types are built on skids. The merit of the range shelter is that it is cheap to build, light in weight, and, having poultry netting at the sides and ends, there is free circulation of fresh air.

Alfalfa, clover and annual cereals such as fall rye or oats make satisfactory pasture. Alfalfa is more popular than clover. At the Experimental

Station, Lacombe, Alberta, alfalfa sowed with oats has been found satisfactory. The oats provides good early forage and alfalfa provides continual growth. If growth is too abundant it is well to mow, to keep the grass from becoming coarse and fibrous. Where early pasture is desired a mixture of oats and fall rye provides abundant early growth which will withstand heavy grazing.

The carrying capacity of range can be increased by dividing the pasture into two plots, and using the plots on alternate months. Where there is an adequate supply of good, palatable range there is considerable saving in the amount of grain and mash consumed.

To avoid losses from disease caused by contamination of the soil, a two-year rotation is recommended in which half of the range area is pastured each year and the remainder summer-fallowed. If the soil drainage is poor, the soil heavy, and range facilities crowded, a three-year rotation may be required. The rotation practiced will determine the type of pasture to be seeded.

Equipment required on the range includes self-feeders or range hoppers and drinking fountains or water troughs. The use of self-feeders containing growing mash, grain and grit, will assure the birds of adequate supplies of feed at all times. If it is possible it is well to place the drinking fountains in the shade.

Moving shelters and equipment every two weeks will help to prevent pollution of the range, and so reduces disease losses.

Plans for the construction of portable colony brooder houses, range shelters and range hoppers are available from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Pasture for Turkeys

THE cost of raising turkeys to market age can be reduced by running them on good pasture. Work done by W. J. Wakely of the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicates that either blue grass or orchard grass will provide a good yield of nutritious feed, though if Ladino clover can be grown in the district it is also very good. It is important that the range should be well drained.

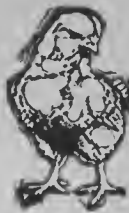
Management is similar to that practiced on range for chickens. Shelters

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20.00	10.50	5.50	B. Rocks	21.50	11.25 6.00
34.00	17.50	9.00	B.R. Pull.	37.00	19.00 9.75
18.00	9.50	5.00	B.R. Ckls.	19.00	10.00 5.50
20.00	10.50	5.50	N. Hamp.	21.50	11.00 5.75
34.00	17.50	9.00	N.H. Pull.	37.00	19.00 10.00
18.00	9.50	5.00	N.H. Ckls.	19.00	10.00 5.50
20.00	10.50	5.50	W. Rocks	21.50	11.00 5.75
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18.00	9.50	5.00	L.S. Ckls.	18.00	9.50 5.00
18.50	9.75	5.10	W.L. & N.H.	19.50	10.25 5.40
35.00	18.00	9.25	WL-NH Pul.	36.00	18.50 9.50
10.00	5.50	3.00	WL-NH Ckl.	10.00	5.50 3.00
18.50	9.75	5.10	N.H.	20.00	10.50 5.50
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ON DISPLAY AT HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

and equipment should be moved once a week to prevent the development of bare spots or overgrazing. Frequent mowing will keep the grass succulent. If natural shade is not available this lack can be corrected by planting sunflowers, or some other tall growing plant.

The number of birds that can be pastured on an acre will vary with the breed of bird and the condition of the pasture. If the season has been moist and the range is in good condition and good management practices are observed the range should carry from 100 to 150 birds. By keeping the number of birds as high as possible the grass will be kept well grazed, and no mowing should be necessary.

Automatic Watering

POULTRYMEN who have chickens and turkeys on range can cut their labor by about one-third by using automatic watering equipment, estimates Irving J. Mork, poultryman of the North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service.

The suggestion is made that a large tank be rigged up on a trailer or wagon to haul 200 or 300 gallons of water at a time. Connect the water tank with garden hose to a supply pipe which connects to automatic watering fountains.

Another satisfactory arrangement is to connect a water barrel to a pan or trough, and place a float valve in the pan to regulate the flow of water. If the range is not too far from the well a water line can be laid directly to the poultry range, using a hose or pipe, and so do away with the necessity of hauling the water.

Starting Turkey Poults

LOSSES of turkey poults are frequently heavy. These losses and the final net profit that is realized from a turkey flock are influenced to a great extent by the way the birds were brooded as poults.

A few precautions will cut turkey losses. The brooder house must be sanitary and properly heated and equipped. The brooder stove should be operating before the chicks arrive, and a steady temperature of 95 degrees F. should have been reached under the brooder canopy.

The use of clean litter is important; shavings, coarse sawdust or peat moss will be satisfactory. Straw is sometimes used, but any which has been put through the fine screen of a hammermill should be avoided as it may be eaten by the poults and the long fibres will cause impaction of the gizzard, which may result in losses. It is a wise precaution to spread opened-out sacks over the litter for the first few days until the poults have learned to eat.

One square foot of floor space per poult is adequate. Litter must never be allowed to become wet.

The sooner poults can be given a drink and fed after arriving, the better. Rolled oats sprinkled on both feed and water will help to attract them to their first feed. The use of a commercial turkey starter is recommended. It has been found that this proves most economical in the long run.

A circular cardboard or wire mesh guard will serve to keep the poults close to the brooder until they learn to know where they will find the heat.



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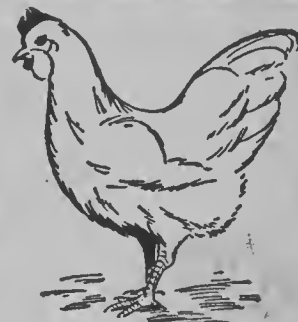


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GILLET'S
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PARASITES PROVE COSTLY
TO POULTRY FARMERS

GILLET'S LYE AMONG BEST
PREVENTATIVES

Parasites cut profits in two ways. Mites, lice, and other external parasites cause restlessness which results in slowing up digestion and decrease in growth and productivity. Internal parasites reduce vigour and render birds highly susceptible to disease. And while it is often a long and costly process to get rid of parasites, a clean flock can be kept clean with Gillett's Lye at very small expenditure of time, trouble and expense.

Many leading poultry authorities recommend Gillett's Lye for use on the poultry farm because it is cheap, effective, and also has the double advantage of being both an excellent cleanser as well as a powerful disinfectant. For general cleaning of dirt, droppings, etc., dissolve 3 teaspoons of Gillett's in a gallon of water and apply with a stiff brush. Where parasites are suspected, scrub thoroughly with a solution of 6 teaspoons of Gillett's to a gallon of water — being particularly careful to clean in all cracks and corners. Gillett's disinfects the equipment, destroys worm eggs, greatly reduces the danger of other parasites.



Gillett's to a gallon of water — being particularly careful to clean in all cracks and corners. Gillett's disinfects the equipment, destroys worm eggs, greatly reduces the danger of other parasites.

MITE DISINFECTANT

The following mite disinfectant is recommended. It is very effective and costs little to prepare: Dissolve 1½ lbs. of Lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Do this 2-3 hours before use, as lye should be cold when used. Put 3 qts. of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye solution very slowly . . . keep stirring

until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear, dark brown. Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.

DANGEROUS POULTRY DISEASES

Lye is recommended as being highly effective against the germs of the following dangerous poultry diseases: Coccidiosis, Laryngotracheitis, Infectious Bronchitis, Pullorum, Fowl Cholera and Bacillary White Diarrhoea of young chicks. Regular cleaning with a solution of 3 teaspoons of Gillett's to a gallon of water is a good preventive against any of the above diseases. Where disease is known to be present, double the solution strength.

WHITEWASH DISINFECTANT

Dissolve 1 lb. of lye in 5½ gallons of water. To this solution add 2½ lbs. of water-slaked (not air-slaked) lime. Apply as ordinary whitewash. This whitewash both improves appearance of farm buildings and also acts as a long-lasting disin-

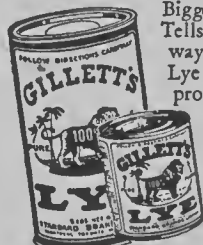


fectant — the action of the lime actually prolonging the disinfecting properties of the lye.

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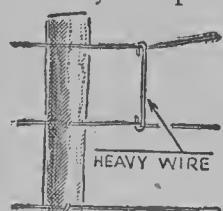
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Workshop in May

Handy ideas for lightening the load in spring work

Spacing Fence Wires

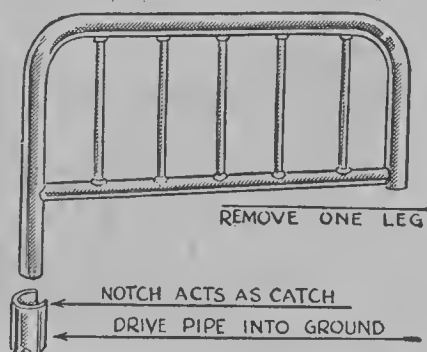
In nailing fence wires to posts, there is always the problem of even spacing.



I have solved this by using a piece of hard wire bent at each end, so that the straight side is the exact distance of the wire spacing. I use this gadget between each pair of posts so that it is just tight when run along the wire.—C.R.

Another Gate

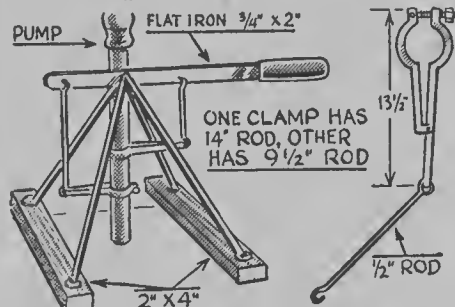
You don't need to throw away that old single or three-quarter metal bed frame. Make an attractive gate of it for garden or lawn. Cut off one leg and insert the other in an iron pipe driven into the ground. Cut a notch in one



side of the pipe one-half inch deep so that when the gate is closed, the bed-end or gate will drop down in the notch and lock. To open, lift up. The head of the bed can be used to make a higher gate.—G.M.

Pump Lifter

Here is a pump lifter which can be made out of scrap iron to be found on most farms. It will work on any size of pipe. The frame is made of half-inch brace rods set on two by four's. The lever is a heavy flat iron, two inches by three-quarter inch. The holes in



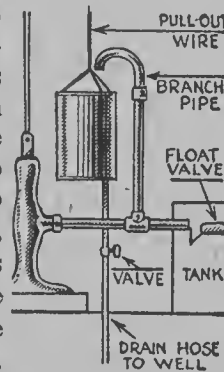
which the jaws are put are 20 inches apart and ten inches each way from the fulcrum. The jaws are made from three-quarter inch square iron and the bolt is three-quarter inch and threaded, while the rods are half-inch material. When the jack is in action, the handle is moved up and down, and with this action the jaws grip and lift alternately. To lower the pipe, move the handle up and down while someone else raises the jaws one at a time.—I.W.C.

Cleaning Out the Drill

When I am seeding high-priced grass seed with a grass seeder attachment on the drill, sometimes there is a little left in the drill when the field is finished. It is almost impossible to get this out by hand, so I use the vacuum cleaner, first cleaning the bag thoroughly and then sucking the seed out with the cleaner. This works very well, and now that clover and grass seeds are high in price it is worth while economically.—I.W.D.

Windmill Control

An automatic control for the windmill in a distant pasture is shown in the diagram. A ten-gallon drum or milk can is hung from the windmill pull-out wire, and a curved branch pipe brought up from the tank supply pipe. This is done so that when the tank float valve closes, the pump will force water up and fill the tank, until the weight is enough to pull the mill out of the wind and stop it. A valve and small hose in the bottom of the drum allows the drum to empty back into the well. This enables the drum to rise enough for the mill to swing back into the wind and start up again. The size of the tank and the speed at which the drum drains should be adjusted to suit the amount of livestock on pasture.—I.W.D.



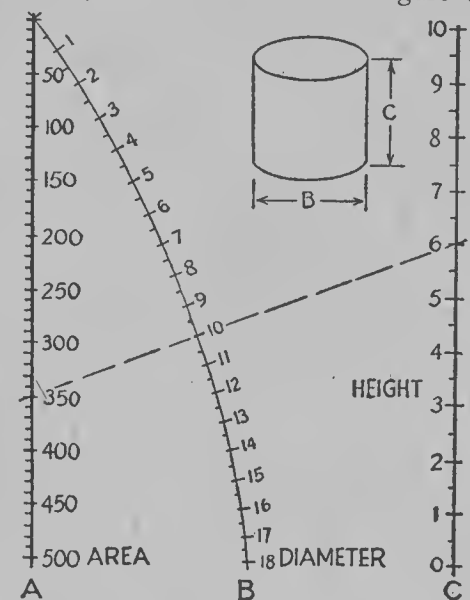
Butt Cement Forms

Sometimes the removal of butt cement forms for cellar posts is difficult. This can be made easy by using tin or galvanized iron. Make the diameter according to the size of the post, and leave the form in when the basement floor is poured.—R.K.W.



Farm Tank Chart

Here is a handy chart for calculating the area of any cylindrical object, including the area of the two flat ends. The proving line from 1 to 18 can be used for any unit of measurement—inches, feet, yards—and the answer on the left-hand column will be given in square inches, square feet or square yards. To use the chart, measure accurately the height and length of the cylindrical tank or other object. Then, assuming that the diameter B is ten inches and the height C is six inches, draw a line from the figure 6



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A Roof Ladder

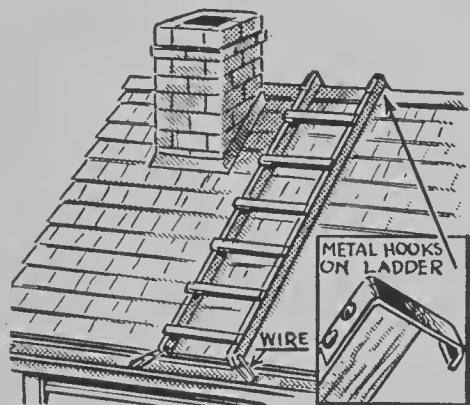
An important adjunct
in farm fire protection

by A. POTTER

NO branch of the agricultural industry has as little protection from fire as the farming industry. Yearly reports of insurance companies show that one of the main causes of fire in farm homes is the defective chimney. Thousands of dollars in damage and in loss of entire farm homes have been caused by defective chimneys. The mortar between bricks becomes loose and the bricks come apart and allow sparks and heat to work their way through to threaten the roof structure. Spark arresters are a good thing but their effectiveness is greatly reduced when mortar and bricks in the chimney become loose.

The section of the roof around the chimney becomes tinder-dry in summer and is always a danger spot which should be inspected every spring and fall.

That is why a roof ladder is so valuable to a farmer. Installed on the roof of a kitchen, it is "on the job" all the time. The most valuable time in case of fire is the first few minutes after the fire breaks out. A roof ladder enables you to get up to the danger spot quickly, easily and safely with less wear and tear on the shingles.



Roof ladders in various lengths can be purchased from ladder manufacturers, or if you wish, you can make the roof ladder yourself. Two pieces of pine or fir, two inches wide and one and three-eighths inches thick and long enough to reach from ridge to the edge of the eave and with steps made of two-inch by one-inch material serve nicely. A hook can be made of band iron half an inch thick as shown in the sketch, to fasten over the ridge board. It can be painted to protect it from rust and corrosion.

The bottom of the ladder can be held fast with wire around the bottom step on each side and attached to the divisions in the eavestrough.

Comparatively few farmers live close enough to town to have the facilities of a town fire department to call upon. In many towns there is a by-law which requires the fire department to make a charge for answering emergency calls from farms. All too often the fire truck arrives too late. To add insult to injury, the fire department presents a bill for "services rendered."

Make it a point to put a roof ladder on your kitchen roof this summer. This protection will give you a peace of mind; you will have the inner satisfaction of feeling that you have done everything in your power to protect your home and your family against a danger that constantly threatens.

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► Fred McEachern, Regina, Sask., has a good hired man. He's no "Paul Bunyan," but up on the seat of a "Cat" D4 Tractor, he's worth 2 men, with 2 ordinary 2-3 plow wheel tractors! That's how "Caterpillar" power multiplies manpower efficiency on Canadian farms! For example, with this 15-foot combine one-way disk, drill and fertilizer attachment, the D4 works 90 acres per 15-hour day, averaging 2 gallons of low-cost Diesel fuel per hour. This is a typical day's work for one man and a D4 . . . and a good day's work for 2 men and 2 ordinary wheel tractors!

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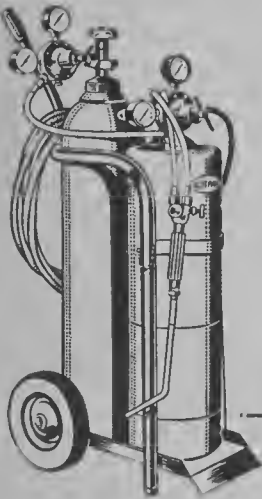
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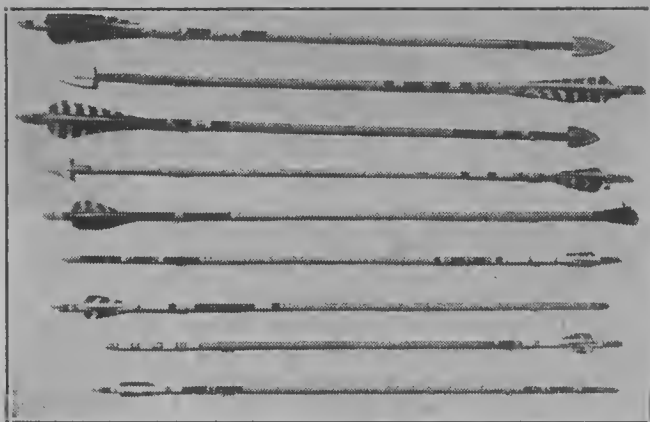
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Making Arrows

The author who last month described bow making now gives the benefit of his experience in the making of arrows

by **KERRY WOOD**



Arrows designed for hunting and target work.

YOU can't shoot straight with archery tackle unless you have good arrows. Beginners at the bow 'n' arrow game think the bow is all important, but for good shooting and consistent accuracy, it is necessary that a set of arrows be alike in length, weight, grain of wood and style of head and feathering.

If you can afford to buy arrow shafts start with 5/16-inch birch dowels. They are inexpensive and can take hard knocks, then a shooter may graduate to imported Orford cedar when he becomes more expert. But for those who have to make their own shafts at home, a recommended wood is close-grained Douglas fir. Saw the wood into third-inch squares about 30 inches long, plane off the corners and wrap half a sheet of sandpaper around the shaft. Propel the sandpaper lengthwise to smooth the shaft. Make at least a dozen shafts, then choose four or five as much alike as possible to finish as arrows. If you can't get Douglas fir, straight-grained pine or white spruce will do for light arrows, but always avoid red cedar. Red cedar is apt to splinter and is therefore much too dangerous for archery purposes.

Now you have the problem of what sort of arrowhead to put on your smoothly sanded shafts. The archery supply firms sell bullet points and parallel piles for around three cents each, and they are a good buy. Or you may use the empty cases from .32 calibre revolver cartridges, if obtainable—blunt-headed arrows are excellent for practice shooting. For the roughest type of practice arrows you may even use a wrap of stovepipe wire, eight or ten tight turns around the head-end of an arrow shaft to give it weight and reinforcement. At first you should avoid using any style of hunting point—they are too heavy for practice arrows, too dangerous for beginners, and much too expensive for boys since they cost from 50 cents to \$1.50 each for the head alone!

With your selected shafts headed, now you must decide on the proper length. Human arms vary in reach, so arrows must fit the individual shooter. Take a yardstick, place the small number end against the breastbone, extend both hands together along the stick held straight out from your chest, and the double-reach of your fingertips will provide the correct arrow length for your own use. Make all arrow shafts conform to this measurement—usually 24 to 26 inches for the average teen-agers.

Now you must cut the nocks to fit the bow string. The best arrows have plastic nocks, or fibre-reinforced nocks, but for practice arrows "self" nocks are quite suitable. The nock should always be cut at right angles to the end grain of the arrow wood for the strongest and safest position. The

thickness of the bow-string determines the size of nocks—the fit must be snug, tight enough to hold the arrow in place on the string. Usually a hacksaw fitted with two blades will make the proper nock-cut, which is never more than one-quarter inch deep.

Now comes the feathering. Turkey wing feathers, all of the same slope or all taken from either a left-hand or right-hand wing, will provide the finest arrow vanes. Put the quill end of the feather in a vise, hold the top of feather firmly, then strip off the broadest part of the feather-vanes with the free hand in a quick, downward motion. This leaves a thin strip of quill adhering to the base of the feather-vane, which can be glued onto the arrow shaft.

ONE feather, known as the cock feather and usually colored for easy spotting, must be placed at right-angles to the arrow nock, the other two vanes spaced in thirds around the shaft. Smear a little glue on the shaft and on the strip of quill, then use sharp pins to fasten them in place—one and one-quarter inches down from the nock end of the arrow. When the glue has dried, cut a pair of cardboard patterns of the feather-shape desired (two inches long, half an inch high for practice arrows) and place the patterns on either side of each feather, using scissors to cut off the unwanted feather ends.

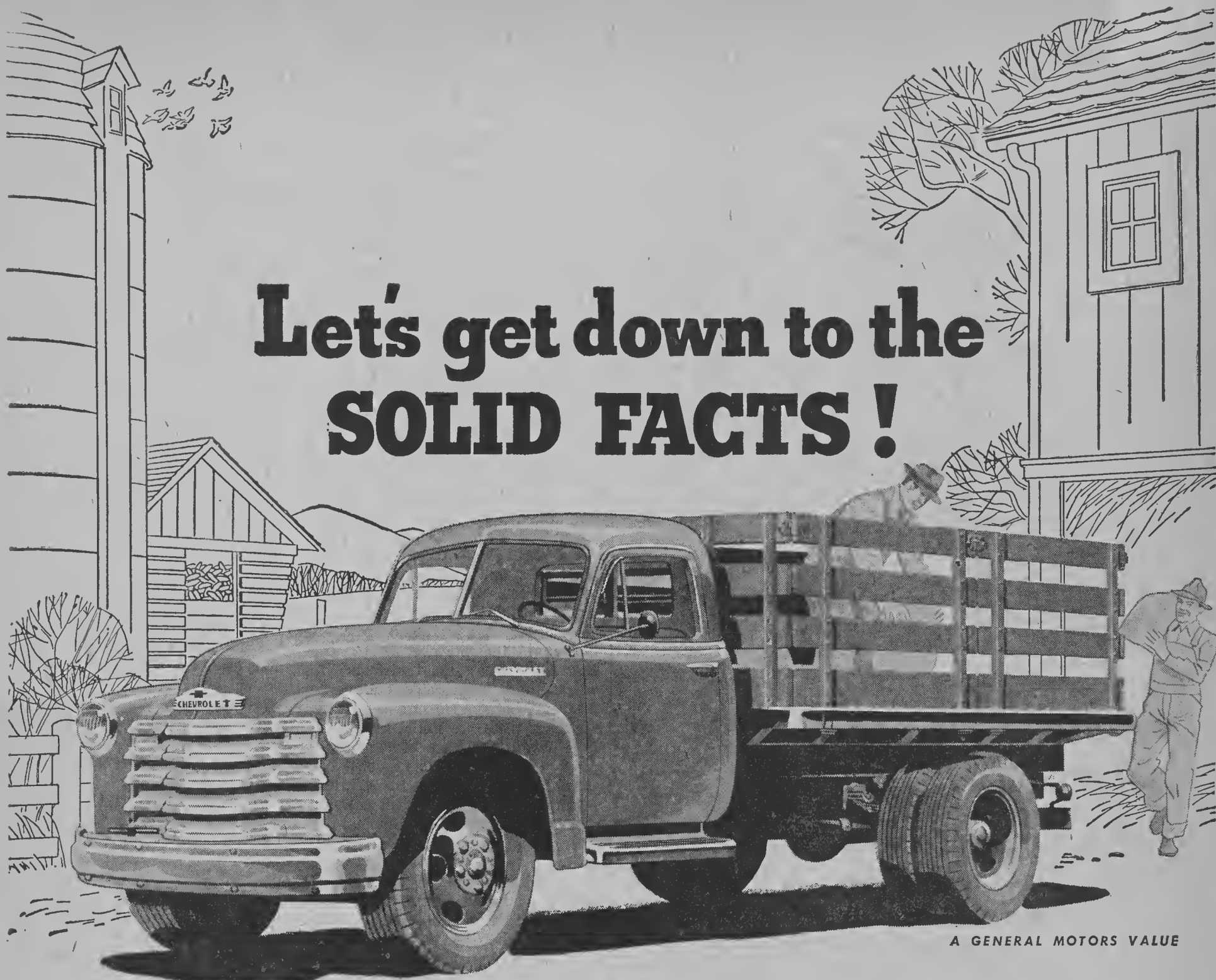
The arrow is almost finished, but will look better if given a bright crest. Spin the shaft slowly while you hold a small paint brush against the wood, and some pleasing color effects can be obtained with care. Use a thin black line between bright colors—some use India ink for the black lines, applying it with a double-pointed drafting pen. When the crest paint is dry, give the arrow two or three coats of clear varnish and you are ready to go shooting.

A final word about cresting. If you intend to shoot in a pasture field, choose crest colors that will contrast sharply with green grass in which your arrows may hide. Red, white, and blue are excellent colors for summer shooting, while red or orange colors are easy to spot when shooting while snow is on the ground.

Bright crest colors assist in locating lost arrows. The wise procedure is to watch and see whereabouts the arrow lands and take a fix on some object that you will still be able to recognize when you come up close. Then even if you cannot go after the arrow at once it is odds-on that you will be able to locate it if its color contrasts with its immediate environment.

You won't want to risk losing your ammunition after the difficult but pleasant hobby-job of making a good set of matched and straight-shooting target or roving arrows.

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**ON THE ROAD
WITH THE GREATEST
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No. 1**

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Check the comparative value of Chevrolet trucks, and you'll see for yourself how Chevrolet gives you far more for your money. In design, in craftsmanship, and in every last detail of their construction, Chevrolet trucks are engineered and built to unsurpassed standards of value.

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Many thousands of truck users have proved to their own satisfaction that Chevrolet costs the least of all to own and maintain. Valve-in-head economy, in the 92 h.p. Thriftmaster, 105 h.p. Loadmaster, 114 h.p. Torquemaster and 120 h.p. Workmaster saves on gas. Chevrolet's special 4-way engine lubrication system reduces wear, keeps oil costs low.

**Fact
No. 3**

Engineered and Built for Your Loads

Chevrolet trucks are engineered to your payload requirements. You don't waste money by buying "too much truck" — you don't risk work interruption or slow-downs by buying "too little truck." Frame, axles, springs, body, brakes, and power are part of a well-balanced team that does the job at lowest cost.

**Fact
No. 4**

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Records show that Chevrolet trucks consistently bring more money at re-sale or trade-in than any other make of trucks which cost about the same when new. Chevrolet's market value stays *up* because the value stays *in*. Here is further evidence that Chevrolet is the best truck buy — and that's why more truck users buy them!



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"I made a goal of \$1,000 for this year. It is two years since I opened the account with two dollars. I owe thanks to you that I put away my hard-earned money where it will benefit me . . . I do not wish to touch it for the time being."

Building up a bank account means work and sacrifice. But Canadians know the value of having savings handy in time of opportunity or need: they maintain 7½ million savings accounts in the chartered banks—almost twice as many as ten years ago. At the same time bank staffs have almost doubled. That, and higher wages, have increased bank payrolls almost three times.

More people use the banks, more people work for the banks than ever before.

This advertisement, based on an actual letter, is presented here by

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MONTHLY

Progress in Handling 1951 Crop

Speaking before the House of Commons on April 8, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for the new crop year will be established at the same level as at the start of the present crop year. Initial prices to farmers at the commencement of the 1952-53 crop season will therefore be \$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern wheat, 65 cents per bushel basis No. 2 C.W. oats, and 96 cents per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley in store Fort William-Port Arthur, and, in the case of wheat, Vancouver.

This year's initial prices on wheat and barley received a boost of 20 cents per bushel effective February 1, the Board's buying price on oats remaining unchanged. When the change was announced, the Minister of Trade and Commerce indicated that the increase in initial prices was justified by the volume of sales made by the Canadian Wheat Board during the current crop year, and the large volume of commitments which the Board had made for the remainder of the crop year. In referring to 1952-53 prices he indicated "the prospect for a continuation of a broad demand for wheat" and a favorable outlook for oats and barley. He emphasized the fact that these are initial prices—that it is always the hope of the government that pooling operations conducted by the Wheat Board will result in surplus which will permit either increase in initial payments or final payments to producers at the end of the year.

Referring to the Wheat Board's operations during the current year, the Minister reported good progress in disposing of the 1951 crop. "So far as wheat is concerned," he stated, "the major part of the producers' deliveries during the crop year 1951-52 will be disposed of within the crop year." However, the prospect of substantial marketings by producers in the final months of the crop year indicates some increase may be expected in the wheat carryover.

Grain deliveries by western producers are expected to be in the neighborhood of 700 million bushels—the largest delivery of grain in any one crop year in the history of western Canada. It is expected that at least 250 million bushels of this grain will be received from producers in a tough or damp condition. Producers' marketings for the first eight months of the current crop year are now probably well over 450 million bushels compared with slightly over 400 million for the same period last year. Marketings of wheat are reported to be in the neighborhood of 300 million bushels as compared with 268 million bushels last year and an estimated 250-260 million bushels of all grains remain to be delivered.

All signs point to another mighty year in the marketing of western Canada's grain crop. Reports at mid-April indicated some 33 million bushels of grain—two-thirds of it wheat—in transit in the West, an amount almost eight times that moving at the same date last year. Nearly 25 thousand boxcars are marshalled in the West in order to clear country elevators in time for anticipated spring and early sum-

mer deliveries. Country elevator stocks of all grains stood at 138 million bushels on April 3 compared with 156 million bushels at this time last year.

Western grains are presently moving at a rate which is taxing to capacity the unloading and drying facilities at the Lakehead terminals. Any bottleneck developing in this connection is likely to be brief, and, in all probability, will be cleared by the time this appears in print. While the Lakehead elevators had 71.5 million bushels of grain on hand on April 3, six million bushels more than at the same time last year, the early opening of lake navigation will alleviate this situation.

The burden upon terminal drying facilities will depend, to some extent, upon the amount of tough and damp grain harvested this spring. The authorities have advised farmers to leave unharvested grain in the field until it is dry, in order to salvage good grade wheat. Ideal drying weather prevailing during the latter part of April is contributing very substantially to the easing of the situation.

Canadian Flour Mills Active

During the crop year 1950-51, Canada exported the equivalent of 56 million bushels of wheat in the form of wheat flour. While sales this year are slightly below last year's figure for the same date, indications are that Canadian mills will again have a satisfactory season.

Substantial sales have been recently made to Italy and Ceylon, the former reportedly contracting for 50 thousand tons within the terms of the International Wheat Agreement. The deal with Ceylon, which was made on the basis of Class II wheat, totalled 16 thousand tons and may be contrasted with purchases of two thousand tons in the crop year 1950-51 and none in 1949-50. Ceylon normally draws most of its flour requirements from Australia but has recently turned to Canadian sources of supply.

Renewed trade restrictions by sterling countries, Australia and Great Britain in particular, have given emphasis to recent business circle discussions on the sterling problem. It is felt that the acceptability of sterling in Canada's dealings with other parts of the Commonwealth would generally encourage trade. The Northwestern Miller reports that several offers for flour have had to be refused because of the inability of buyers to pay in exchange other than sterling.

The same report states that insofar as the Canadian flour trade is concerned, there is still no sign of any recession as a result of Britain's adverse trade position. Generally speaking, Canadians have held a somewhat complacent view based on Britain's continuing need for wheat and flour. The temporary loss of the American market for Canadian livestock products, coupled with sterling trade restrictions may shake this complacency and tend to renew public interest in a workable solution to the convertability of sterling problem.

Meanwhile, there has been a rapid development of new flour mills throughout the world, constituting some element of danger to the milling industries in the wheat exporting nations. European millers are reported

COMMENTARY

to be planning an invasion of flour markets traditionally held by Canada, United States and Australia. While British millers are currently permitted to export only a limited quantity of flour, milling capacity has been considerably expanded. The German industry has already entered the export field with the sale of 15 thousand tons of flour to Yugoslavia, and France has been doing a considerable volume of business for the past three years. The latest European development is a report of extensive Dutch plans to enter the export flour markets. While Canadian millers in particular will be watching these developments more closely than others, it will be of concern to Canadian wheat producers, since a healthy milling industry is conducive to higher export levels in general.

Wheat Policy in the Argentine and Australia

Among the factors contributing to a firm world demand for Canadian and U.S. wheat is the current short supply in the Argentine and in Australia. While North American acreages have remained relatively stable, substantial declines have taken place in recent years in both Australia and the Argentine. Canadian and United States acreages are expected to be slightly higher this year but further decreases may be expected in the other two countries unless government policies can make prices sufficiently attractive to induce producers to increase plantings.

Wheat Acreage of Big Four Exporters (000's of acres)

Crop Year	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina
1951-52*	77,901	25,731	10,246	11,856
1950-51	71,396	27,021	11,874	16,188
1949-50	84,662	27,540	12,240	14,062
1948-49	78,924	23,881	12,583	14,900
1947-48	78,169	24,260	13,880	13,491
1946-47	71,536	24,453	13,179	16,486

* Estimated acreage

If unofficial forecasts of the grain acreage seeded for the 1951-52 harvest are correct, there is a net reduction of some six million acres from the 1950-51 figure. This reduction is largely in wheat acreage, an indication that the government's policies do not offer the necessary inducement to wheat growers to continue in their present line of production.

The nation's grain trade is under control of a government agency which purchases from the producer at a fixed price and sells at the best possible price obtainable. Profits resulting from these transactions have not so far been distributed among producers, although the president assured them that this would be done from 1951 onwards. This statement has been more recently qualified by a further statement promising to distribute only those profits above the current profit level.

The Australian wheat acreage has fallen from 13,880,000 acres in 1947 to an estimated 10,246,000 acres in 1951-52. Some observers have predicted a further decline to as low as nine million acres for the next crop year. This drastic decline is largely attributed to the fact that producers have turned to mutton and wool production in order to take advantage of unprecedented prices for these commodities.

Wheat policy is based on two Acts and their Amendments: the Wheat Industries Stabilization Act, 1946, and

the Wheat Exports Charge Act, 1946. In the main these Acts originally guaranteed a price of approximately 56 cents per bushel, bagged, for all wheat consumed in Australia and a minimum price of the same amount for all wheat exported. If the export price exceeded the guaranteed price, the growers contributed to a stabilization fund an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the excess of the export price over the guaranteed price. When the price fell below the guaranteed price the fund was called upon to provide an amount necessary to bring the export price up to the guaranteed price.

Under existing State legislation, the guaranteed price automatically became the price for all wheat consumed in Australia, whether for human consumption or for livestock feed. In August, 1947, the Commonwealth government announced that the plan would cover a period of seven years up to and including the 1951-52 crop with a guaranteed price adjusted to a bulk basis of 6s. per bushel—55 cents at today's rate of exchange for Canadian funds. The price of wheat used in domestic consumption was increased to 74 cents per bushel on December 1, 1948; 78 cents per bushel for the 1949-50 season and to 87 cents per bushel for 1950-51. Since these figures are stated in terms of today's exchange value of the Australian pound some slight error does exist in the calculations. Since these guaranteed prices automatically became the sale price in Australia reasons for the producers' lack of interest in wheat production is readily discernible.

However, wheat growers have been granted an increase in the guaranteed price for the 1951-52 crop of 10s. (approximately \$1.10) per bushel up to 100 million bushels exported. Growers will, of course, receive at least I.W.A. price less contributions to the Stabilization Fund. It is with the domestic price, however, where the complaint has rested and some recent attempts have been made to solve this problem.

As a result of negotiations between the Commonwealth and State governments on feed wheat policy, the Wheat Stabilization Acts are to be amended to provide for a two-price system for wheat used in Australia. Wheat for human consumption would continue to be sold at the guaranteed price of \$1.10 per bushel but the price of wheat sold for stock feed would be \$1.32 per bushel.

The Commonwealth Minister and the State Ministers of Agriculture have agreed that growers should receive \$1.77 (present I.W.A. price) per bushel for wheat sold for stock feed with the Commonwealth government paying a subsidy of 45 cents per bushel on a maximum of 26 million bushels, this being the difference between the price paid to growers and the price which the livestock men would have to pay.

The purpose of this action is to offset the serious decline in Australian wheat acreage and it is the hope of the government that the increased returns to growers as a result of the new guaranteed price and the Commonwealth subsidy will encourage wheat growers to expand production.

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The Golden Wonder

*Ancient and mediaeval folk put a value on honey
not fully appreciated in this age of synthetic drugs*

by PETER NORTHEAD

IF asked to name the oldest human food in the world, most people would say milk, or bread, but the correct answer would be honey. Man knew the rich sweetness to be had from wild bees long before he kept cattle or learnt the art of baking. To this day, honey is the golden wonder of nature, the sweetest mystery known to science and still our most perfect and easily assimilated food.

Although they now know a good deal about its dextrose and levulose content, chemists can no more make honey in their laboratories than they can make milk. Its purity is such that with its enormously high concentration of health-giving sugars, properly ripened honey, even when exposed to external contamination, destroys all harmful bacteria that may settle on it, dealing them death within an hour or two. Vital minerals like potassium, iron, copper, manganese and phosphorus, protein, vitamins, enzymes and natural sugars—these are the ingredients of pure honey, and together they make a food which is absorbed directly into the bloodstream at the highest possible speed, a feat achieved by no other article of human diet.

Honey helps babies and young children to retain calcium and so build healthy teeth and sturdy limbs, it prevents fatigue and provides energy and can nourish many diabetics to whom ordinary sugar would be deadly. It is the finest carbohydrate food in existence, and its sweetening power is double that of cane sugar.

This, like salt, has but one universally recognized taste, but honey may have an enormous range of variations in flavor, dependent on each of the 10,000 or so species of plants and trees which rely upon bees for their pollination.

Allusions to bees and honey abound in the Bible, and all the very early civilizations were fully aware of the nutritional properties of this liquid gold. Democritus, the Greek philosopher, and Alexander the Great were so aware of the value of honey that they left instructions that they were to be buried in it, and this was done. An ancient royal Egyptian tomb opened in modern times was found to contain jars of honey at least 3,300 years old. It was darkened and clouded with age, but still pure and edible.

THERE is no way of adulterating pure honey without any chance of detection. If it is skillfully diluted with warm water, it merely ferments. If it is contaminated by the addition of cane, maple or maize syrup, it just separates out. If it is blended with other sugars, it thickens and goes solid.

Led primarily by the fragrance, and then by the color of the flowers, the bees (which are color-blind to reds) set about their honey-making with an industry unsurpassed in nature or the civilized world. Each worker bee carries something like 500 times her own weight in nectar to take back to the hive before nightfall each day, for three times as much nectar must be gathered than honey finally produced. To make about a tablespoonful of honey a single bee has to visit around

2,000 flowers, while a pound of honey in the hive is the result of a minimum of 37,000 bee trips to flowers and back! These 37,000 bee loads per pound result in a total bee mileage of about 50,000—or twice round the globe—for a hiveful of bees making their average of about 100 pounds of honey in a season. Yet from an average flower a single bee extracts only about one-half grain of nectar.

Honey is most commonly produced from clover blossoms, but the 10,000 nectar-yielding species of plants include most of those known to man. The sweet-scented flowers, or those we think so, may make the most fragrant honey, but not necessarily the best. Among the finest sources are the unlikely flowers of dandelions, crocuses and sycamore trees. Pussy-willows, buckwheat, acacia, milkweed, blueberries, goldenrod, wild raspberries, alfalfa and pinewoods are other excellent sources of honey not as high in quality, however, as clover honey.

AS is well known, heather makes a dark yellow honey, quite different from the pale amber of clover honey, but although bees are indiscriminate in their nectar-gathering, certain sources prevail in different localities, and all have a marked effect upon both taste and color. The ancient Athenians gathered their finest honey from their Mount Hymettus, where the wild thyme gave it a distinctive flavor. Maltese honey, famous throughout the Middle Ages as a trading product, and still excellent today, owes its characteristic fragrance to orange blossoms. The luxurious granular, white, aromatic honey of Narbonne, in France, owes its special charm to sainfoin blossom, while the strange wood honey of Germany's Black Forest is made by the bees from the gummy drippings from the pine-needles.

Wild raspberries make honey ruby in tint, sage gives it a roughy sweetness, and alfalfa a tang all its own. Rarest of all honey is that culled from the white bells of ambrosia or wormwood, and strangely, the most dangerous is that obtained in spring by the wild bees of East Nepal, in India, since it comes from certain rhododendron flowers in the hills and is consequently poisonous.

It is not generally known that there are two distinct grades of honey, the rough, coarse-flavored industrial honey, and the fine, delicate table variety. Honey experts grade their products into these two categories unceasingly. Only a comparatively few flowers yield nectar making clear table honey, but many others enable the bees to produce dark, rank-tasting honey which is nevertheless put to good use by bakers, confectioners and tobacco firms.

Bakers cook such honey in cakes and malt bread, and it loses all its disadvantages in the process whilst adding necessary sweetness and keeping baked foods moist. Most of the remaining low-grade honey is used for curing, moistening, mellowing and flavoring tobacco, but some also finds its way into cough mixtures and feminine hand lotions.

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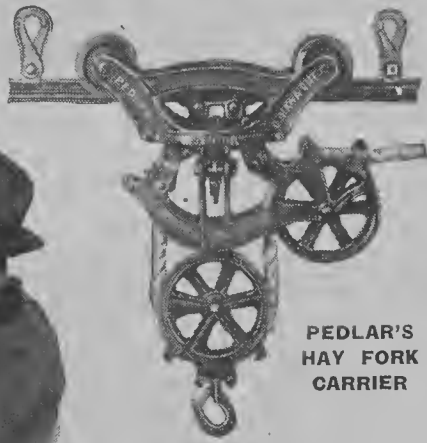
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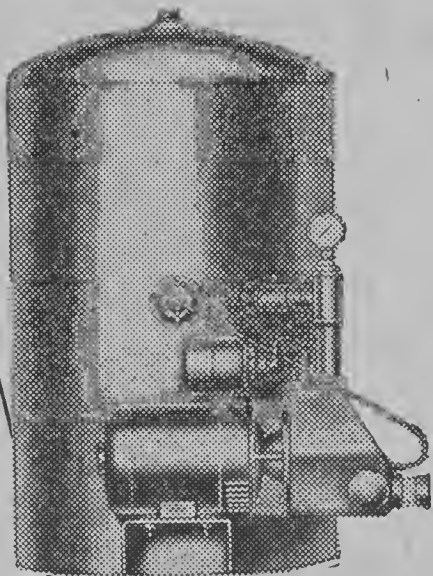


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Co-op Feed Barns for Old Dobbin

The declining horse population has necessitated farmers' co-operative associations taking over some of the old livery stables

by J. T. EWING

HORSES are still playing an important part in the lives of most Saskatchewan farmers. True, they have largely been replaced by the tractor for work on the land. A majority of farmers, however, still keep a team for choring in winter and for taking them to town when the snow gets deep.

A growing problem is small towns and villages serving surrounding rural communities is provision of shelter for horses when their owners drive them to town. Twenty years ago almost every town and village had a livery and feed barn.

As better roads were built and more cars were on the roads the livery business declined. Many barns were sold and torn down, the lumber put to other uses.

Farmers in several communities have solved the problem of keeping their local feed barns by forming co-operatives to take over their ownership and operation. There are now five feed barn associations in Saskatchewan organized under the Co-operative Associations Act.

One of these associations was organized at Parry, 50 miles south of Regina, in the fall of 1950, according to Ralph Ashton, the co-op's secretary. There are 33 members, each of whom put up \$20 for share capital.

"We had to act fast," Mr. Ashton said. "The former owner of the barn died and the first we knew that anything was to be done about the barn was that a notice for tenders was displayed in the post office.

"We quickly called a meeting and enough signed up to form a co-operative. Sufficient shares were sold to enable us to put in a bid before the closing date. Several Parry businessmen took out shares, believing that it was a good thing for the community to have a feed barn available. Our bid was accepted and the barn was ours for \$633.85—the \$3.85 paid the balance of the year's taxes."

The barn is rather old but is fairly large. The main part is 30 by 32 feet and the lean-to 14 by 32 feet. Twenty-three horses can be accommodated.

Rates are \$5.00 for a double stall for the winter. Those who do not wish a "season ticket" may stable a team for 25 cents a day or a single horse for 15 cents. Two years ago non-members paid 50 cents per team but last winter members and non-members paid the same fee.

"When a team is to be stabled more than a couple of hours the owner usually brings feed for them," Mr. Ashton explained. "No feed is kept for sale at the barn. Most of the members live not more than three or four miles from town. The farthest any farmer has to drive is eight miles."

Bill Riding, who lives less than a block from the barn, has been caretaker for the past two winters. From his kitchen window he can see any customer drive up and can be at the barn to let him in by the time he gets unhitched.

The co-operative feed barn at Stoughton narrowly escaped being dismantled before the farmers of the district were able to get it. Workmen

were already wrecking it for the lumber that could be salvaged when enough money was subscribed at a hurriedly called meeting to buy it.

"The dismantling crew already had the front of the barn off when we bought it," said Clarence Cameron, secretary of the association, recalling the time the barn was acquired in the fall of 1944. "We paid \$300 for the main part of the barn plus \$225 for the ell."

Like the association at Parry, several of the 86 members bought shares because of public spiritedness. In fact, it has always been a community project. When a well was dug near the barn a few years ago every person in town paid two dollars toward its cost. Again, two years ago, when some repairs were needed the town council donated \$100.

As at Parry only a nominal charge is made for standing horses in the barn—35 cents for a team and 15 cents extra for hay. Formerly the horses driven by children going to school in Stoughton were housed at a special rate of 75 cents a week.

"We found that this rate did not pay a fair share of the taxes and upkeep on the barn," Mr. Cameron said. "So this year the school is paying a flat rate of \$75 which entitles all the school children to stable their horses every school day."

The first year the co-operative owned the barn it bought coal to keep the office warm and hired a caretaker by the month. Since then it has been found more satisfactory to rent to a man for enough to pay the taxes and insurance.

"This man went out in the country every summer with his haying outfit and put up 40 to 50 tons of hay," Mr. Cameron explained, "and stored it in the barn. Patrons of the barn during the winter appreciated being able to buy a little hay for their horses to eat while they shopped or attended public functions of one kind or another."

The barn is patronized from about the first of November to May. The season may be shorter or longer, depending on when the first snow blocks the roads and how late it stays in the spring.

This was the first co-operative feed barn in the province. The second was organized at Hendon in 1946. After seeding, the farmers of the district got busy and put up the building. Money for lumber was obtained by sale of shares and by donations from the local commercial club, by individual businessmen and by the municipality.

The barn is rented to a caretaker who charges a 35-cent fee per team for stand-in privilege. The co-operative association now has 90 members.

TWO barn co-ops were organized in 1948, one at Davidson in February and one at Glen Ewen in December. A unique membership method was used at Davidson where only five members are listed. Like the other barn co-ops it is a real community project but instead of individuals signing as members five organizations became members. Included are the two rural municipalities

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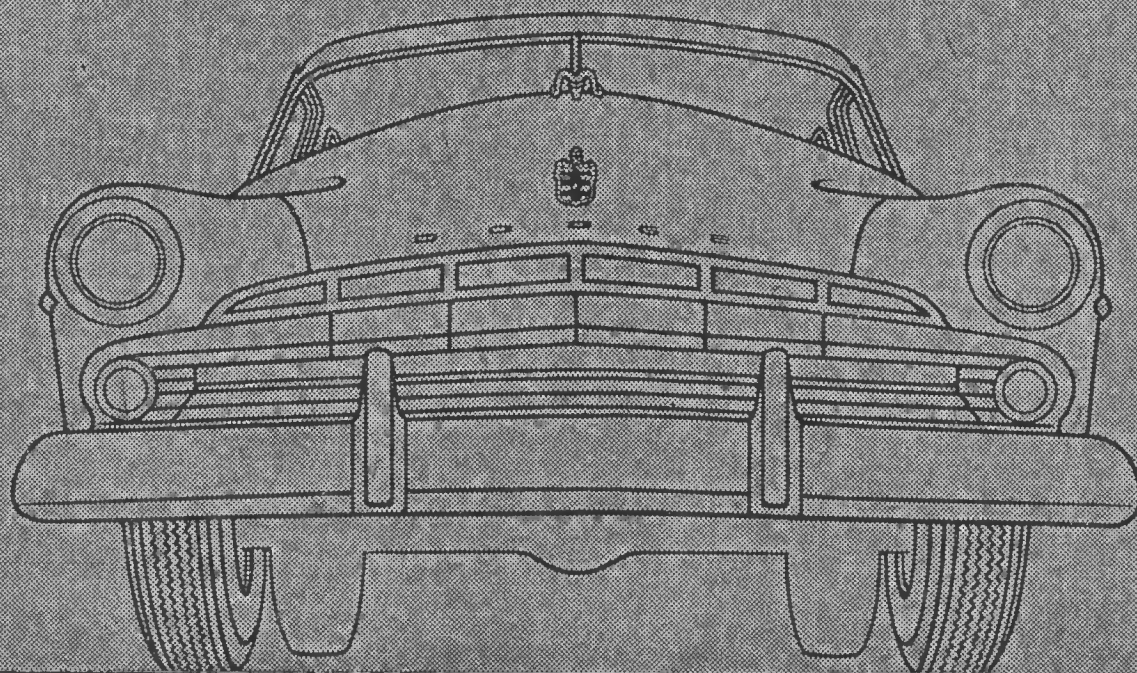
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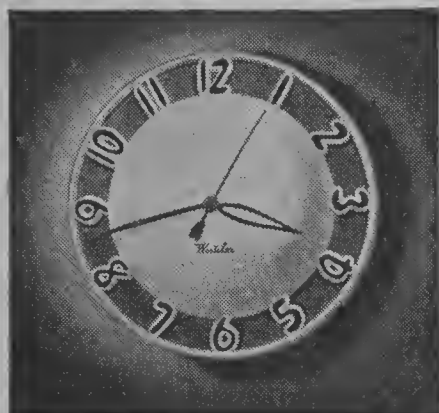
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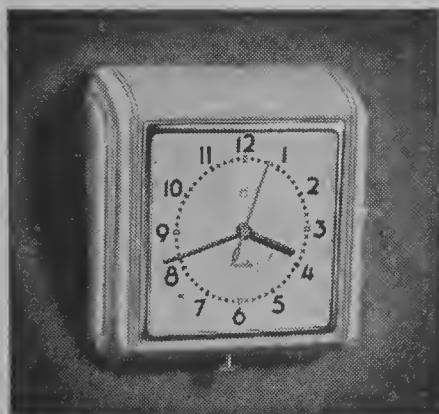


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served by the town, the town municipality, Davidson and district board of trade (its secretary represents it since no provision is made for such an organization to become a member of a co-operative in the Co-operative Associations Act), and the local co-operative store association.

Before the barn co-operative was formed a committee composed of representatives of the five interested units was responsible for moving and renovating the barn, which was for-

merly owned and operated by the co-operative store. Money was collected to make the necessary alterations. Its officers administer its affairs and collect fees for the use of the barn.

The Glen Ewen barn was built by the farmers of the district who wanted to have a place to stable their horses while they were in town on business or attending curling games at the community rink or shows in the community hall. Incorporated in December of 1948 it now has 107 members.

Their Own Bankers

Continued from page 10

ning into four figures and it has already been repaid. Tom and his dad pooled the resources of both farms to make the payments.

"Many loans have been made to buy new homes or for repairs to homes," Mr. Bilodeau disclosed. "One loan for \$2,500 was made and retired in less than two years to repair, enlarge and build a new foundation for a house here in LaFleche."

Numerous provident loans have been made for sickness, operations, etc. One member was stricken with cancer and a credit union loan covered all expenses of an operation. The member died but the loan was repaid by the family from proceeds of life insurance.

Many people wonder if chartered banks do not oppose the organizing of a credit union in a community, Mr. Bilodeau said. There is little competition between them because most credit union loans are for small amounts and short periods which banks seldom care to bother with. Then, too, the credit union encourages small deposits while banks are more interested in large deposits, he explained. All money deposited in the LaFleche Credit Union is sent promptly to the local bank where it maintains a good-sized balance. Credit union funds may also be deposited with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society or held as postal savings.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of the credit union over other credit institutions is its emphasis more on the borrower's character and his ability and willingness to pay his debts than on his solvency.

Only the treasurer of a credit union may be paid for his work. The other officers serve without pay. Most of the officers have given liberally of their time with no other reward than

to see the credit union a success as a result of their efforts.

The treasurer usually receives a salary based on the volume of business and earnings of the credit union. In a newly formed credit union the treasurer rarely receives payment for his services for the first year or so while it is struggling to become established.

To become a member a man or woman pays an entrance fee of 25 cents and buys (on the installment plan if necessary) a five dollar share. Shares correspond to savings accounts in a chartered bank and the deposits are like current accounts. Dividends are the same as interest on time deposits.

One of the early goals of the LaFleche Credit Union was reached in the fall of 1950 when it moved into its own building. Mr. Bilodeau explained that each year since 1942 they have set aside a contingent fund toward building an office. When they had over \$11,000 in this fund they decided it was time to build. With the building costing \$26,000 this left them about \$15,000 to pay off over a period of years.

The post office is also housed in their modern brick building. The \$85 a month rental paid by the postal authorities helps to reduce the debt.

The department of co-operation in the provincial government is actively interested in the welfare of this and of other credit unions in the province. Periodic visits to all credit unions in the province are made by the division's district representatives. They help with credit or other problems and at least once a year conduct an audit of each credit union's books. To facilitate this work the province is divided into five districts with a district representative assigned to each one.

Pulling together in community, provincial and national levels, credit unions are on a much more stable basis than when LaFleche organized on that April morning 14 years ago.

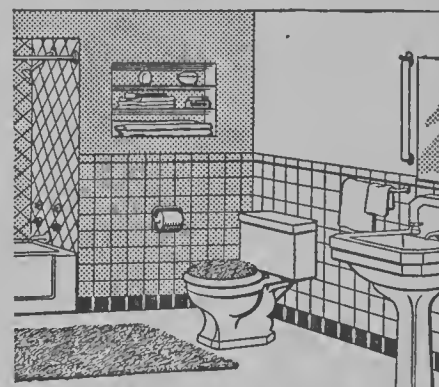


Opening ceremonies on the day the LaFleche Credit Union was installed in its new building.

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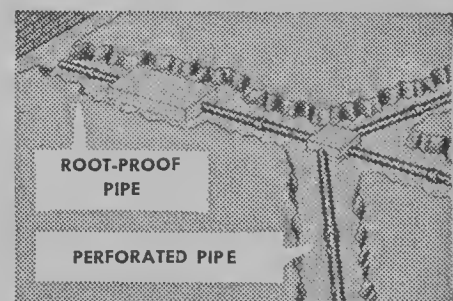
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Vest Pocket Poultry Farm

A large-scale enterprise in a small-scale poultry yard

by C. V. FAULKNER

NEXT time some poultryman tells you he works hard tell him to go lay an egg. About 15 miles out of Victoria, B.C., near Langford Lake, lives a man who handles 800 hens from a wheelchair. In fact, time hangs so heavily on Henry Oliver's hands he's thinking of increasing his laying flock to 1,200 just to give himself something to do. However, Henry is a very unusual man, and his poultry farm is the only one of its kind in Canada.

Both the Olivers have been seriously handicapped for many years; an auto accident deprived Henry of the use of his legs when he was 20, while Mrs. Oliver must walk with the help of leg braces because of a polio attack at the age of two. Their story is an epic of triumph over adversity; as unique in itself, as is their 800-bird Langford poultry business that is completely contained in some 600 square feet of floor space.

About three years ago the Olivers decided to give up a dry goods store on Victoria's outskirts in favor of a life in the country raising poultry. After a couple of years without much success, it became apparent they would need some special type of enterprise because of their difficulty in getting around.

Provincial Poultry Inspector, Harry Pope, came to the rescue by suggesting they adopt the Stacey method of multiple-bird laying cages evolved in England during the 1920's, and later tested under Pacific Coast conditions by Dr. Jessc Parker of Oregon State University, Corvallis. It does away with conventional hen houses, and a good deal of the work and expense associated with them.

The venture would mean a bit of pioneering; for one thing, the Stacey method had never been tried this far north. Difficulties there were bound to be, but the Olivers were old hands at surmounting difficulties. Under the guidance of Harry Pope, plans went forward for a "vest pocket" poultry layout, complete with wheelchair runways so that Henry could feed the hens, collect and pack the eggs, and manage the many little items of day-to-day operation.

Their new poultry farm consists of 40 three-by-five-foot slat cages arranged in two double rows of ten apiece, and sheltered solely by an aluminum roof. The cages have floors and tops of wire, and are entirely open to the breezes at the sides and one end, the other end being blocked by a ten by 12-foot feed house. Each cage contains a maximum of 20 birds.

"There are no nests or roosts in our cages," Oliver pointed out. "That way the hens are kept clean and free of parasitic diseases."

But 800 birds in an area totalling only 600 square feet, you say, why that's less than one square foot per bird! How do the hens keep healthy if they can't move around and get exercise? Henry Oliver has a ready answer for that.

"If they're healthy when put in the cages, lack of exercise won't hurt them," he maintains. "For real egg production you don't keep your birds more than one season anyway."

The Oliver enterprise is run as a business. Soon as a hen starts to slack off on production, it's replaced by a pullet — you can't afford to carry slackers when you're running a business. Bird replacement runs as high as 1,000 per year, or about 120 per cent of the 800-bird permanent flock.

There was a lot of headshaking in the neighborhood when the cage housing structure was first completed—that sure didn't look like much of a hen-house! Dire predictions were made as to the fate of the hens in cold weather.

"Our thermometer went down to eight degrees above zero last December, but egg production never dropped below 65 per cent," said Henry. "Wind appears to bother the birds more than cold."

Movable side walls of thin sheeting have been suggested for windy days. Conceding the advantage of some protection in gusty weather, the Olivers plan to construct a roll-up canvas windbreak around their structure this year.

"More for ourselves than for the hens," Mrs. Oliver smiled. "Our legs get cold when we're working around the cages."

The shelter is 58 feet by 24 feet and has a fine concrete floor. A wide center passageway between the two double rows of cages serves the inner rows, while an outer passage serves each of the outer rows. A four-foot passage at each end enables Oliver to wheel his chair completely around the cage rows under cover.

Cages are arranged with long sides parallel to the passages. Each contains a grit and shell box, and has a full length metal feed trough complete with a lip to prevent wastage; the troughs are low enough on the cage to be reached easily from a wheelchair. Above the feed trough is a continuous water trough, water levels being kept constant by a float-valve arrangement located in pressure tanks at the end of each double row. The tanks are fed from the community water system.

Cage floors are made of one-by-two-inch welded wire, and slope down from back to front so that eggs roll to the front for easy collection. Each floor projects several inches into the adjacent passageway and is rolled upwards at the end to form a barrier.

"Once in a while an egg will roll a bit too fast and smash itself," Henry admitted, "especially if it's a thin-shelled one."

THE wire floors stand about two feet off the main concrete floor of the building. Droppings fall directly to this floor, and are collected by fertilizer-seeking neighbors fast enough to relieve the Olivers of cleaning under the cages. This complete separation of hens from droppings is one of the main advantages of the Stacey method.

During the winter electric light is used to maintain a 13-hour day. On particularly cold days the regular dry mash is supplemented by a wet mash, only as much being fed as can be cleaned up in a few minutes. Henry periodically throws small bundles of



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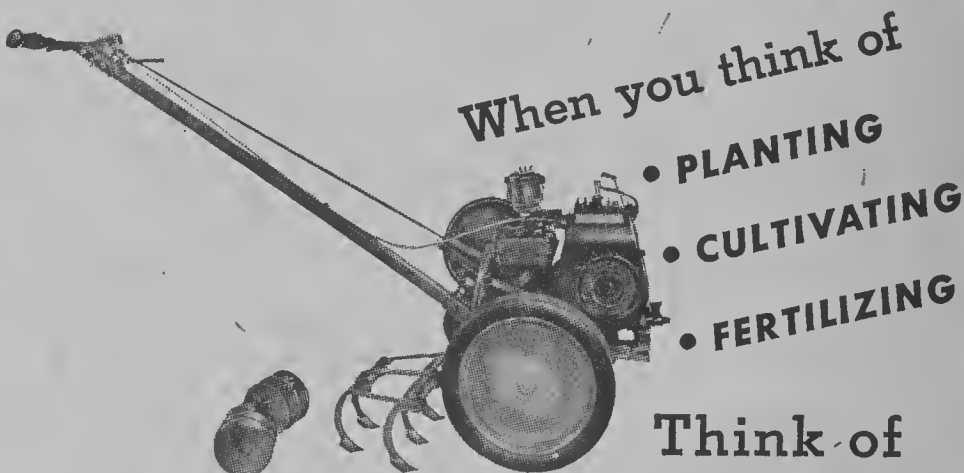


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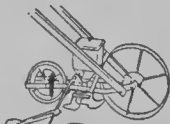
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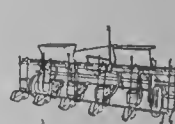
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alfalfa hay up on the wire cage tops. New bird supply is maintained by purchasing day-old chicks from the Fraser Valley. The Olivers raise these under heat lamps, Mrs. Oliver taking a special interest in this phase of the business.

"We think heat lamps do a better job than regular brooders," she said. "It gives the chicks a chance to move about freely when they're developing."

There is a good deal of controversy on this point; many authorities contend that chicks need the protection of a brooder in the very early stages, and heat lamps should only be used to finish them off.

To date, most of the Oliver hens have been a Hampshire-Leghorn cross. Present plans are to replace these with pure New Hampshires and White Leghorns, half and half. Feather picking

among some of their crossbred stock is given as reason for the move.

Actually, the multiple-cage method lends itself to feather picking, as Stacey mentions in a book he wrote on the subject years ago. Birds simply haven't anything to occupy their time under such restricted conditions, and react somewhat as humans would under the same circumstances. De-beaking, rather than breed selection, has been suggested as the best method to effect a permanent cure.

To anyone interested in adopting this method of poultry raising, Poultry Inspector Harry Pope voices a warning:

"The multiple-cage method is not applicable to any area having a climate more severe than that of Vancouver Island or B.C.'s Lower Mainland Coast."



In spite of a physical handicap, Henry Oliver is able to care for his poultry.

Olympic Games

The Olympic trials of athletic prowess, being held this year, have a history stretching back into antiquity

by HARVEY DAY

THE Olympic Games—which are taking place in Finland this year—have a history almost as old as European civilization. Modern Olympiads, the idea of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French athletic enthusiast, were first held in 1896. He suggested that a revival of the Ancient Athenian Games would induce friendly rivalry, result in a better understanding between nations, and help to do away with wars.

When de Coubertin put forward his idea in 1892 he was met with jeers. Such an idea, his associates said, was too fantastic to be considered. But he persisted, and in 1894 gained enough support to ensure that an Olympiad would be held in the near future. Then M. Averoff of Alexandria came forward with a generous donation which enabled the organizers to build a stadium imitating that of the Ancient Greeks, and two years later the first modern Olympic Games became a reality.

No one really knows when the original Games started, but some historians place the date as far back as 1453 B.C., and legends go even farther back.

It is possible that the first Games were part of Greek funeral ceremonies. Some say the mourners felt that the departed would be cheered at the sight of a display such as they loved during life, so they and their friends met after funerals to indulge in races,

throwing the javelin, leaping, wrestling and hurling the stone.

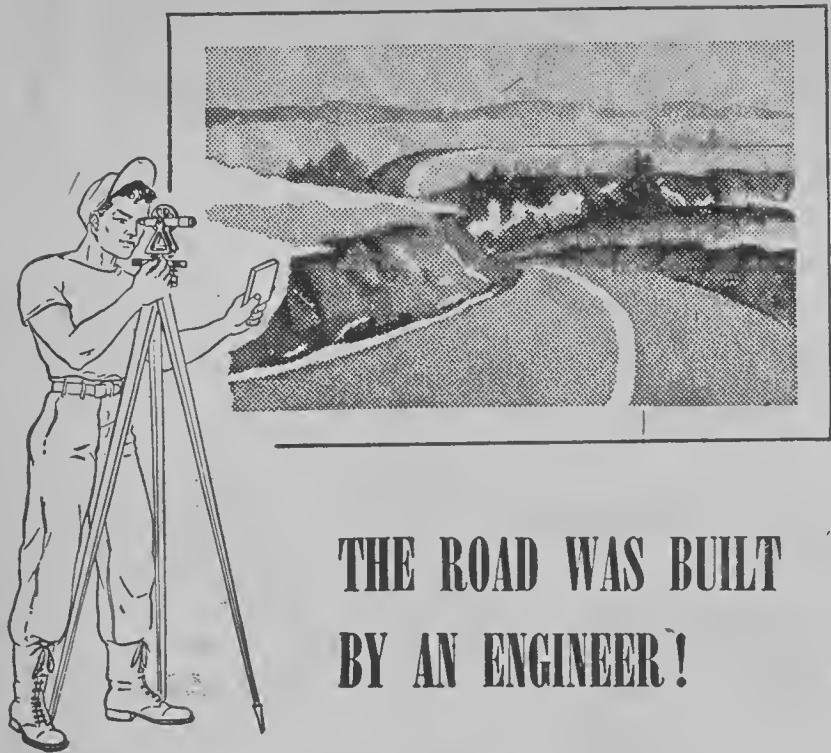
Later such matches gained official status and eventually each of the various city states organized their own Games, with a tremendous final at Athens. Men were rougher and tougher in those far-off days, and in some of the bouts, such as boxing, in which the combatants wore the *cestus*—an enlarged knuckle duster which fitted the entire hand, and was sometimes spiked—the loser almost invariably died from injuries inflicted.

The Ancient Games included not only athletic contests in which muscular might and physical prowess counted, but competitions in art, literature, poetry, music and oratory. And, from time to time, the organizers thought of and added new contests, such as chariot racing and javelin throwing. The Games were held every four years, continuously from 776 B.C. to 392 A.D., over a span of 1,168 years, or 292 Olympiads. In comparison, our modern Olympiads, which have been in existence for only 56 years, are merely in their infancy.

Women were barred, both as competitors as well as spectators, from those early Games, though why this was so has never been made clear. It may have been that the early Games were something in the nature of religious festivals.

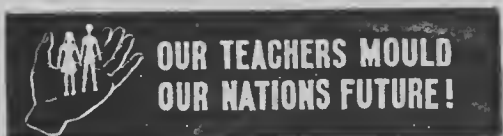
Whatever the reason, women took exception to this rule and eventually

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"I remember when they bought the Wright place. They worked hard to make it the best farm in the district.

Jim beamed with pride when young Bill boasted about his dad's farm, and how well he'd run it when he grew up.

It's funny how fast things happen. Mary tried to keep the farm for young Bill, but she just couldn't meet the mortgage payments.

Don't know where they'll go—move to town, I guess. It's too bad Jim's death upset their plans. It's a shame..."

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inaugurated their own Games, in which the races were restricted to distances of 500 Grecian feet. (The men's *stadium*—Greek: Stadion—was 203 yards in length). They wore a high-waisted, short tunic ending half-way between hip and knee, leaving the right shoulder and breast bare. Both men and women ran barefoot. This we know from the various plaques of runners that have been excavated, and from the statue of a girl runner—about 500 B.C.—now in the Vatican.

Women were, naturally, curious to witness the men's Games and hid in the hills overlooking the arena and watched from afar. The penalty for this dreadful crime was death. We are told of a woman named Pherenice, who was sure that if she seconded her son, a boxer, he would win. So she disguised herself and entered the arena. He won, and her elation was so great that she rushed forward and kissed him.

In an instant there was an uproar. Pherenice was haled before the judges and questioned. Her identity was revealed. She was released, but the judges decreed that thereafter all trainers and seconds would have to appear in the ring naked. This was not an unusual ruling, for from the year 720 B.C. it was customary for competitors to race in the nude.

All who took part in the Games first made a pilgrimage to the statue of the god Zeus. After that the competitors took an oath that they would play fair, make no protest at any decision, and abide by the judges' rulings. The judges in their turn swore to decide without bias. Finally, each competitor prayed for victory "only if I am best."

A very high standard of behavior was set, and one which we in our Olympiads try to emulate.

The Games continued until 146 B.C., when Corinth was captured, and Greece became a colony of Rome. For the first few years the Games continued to be exclusively Greek; then Romans began to enter and eventually the contests degenerated into clashes for supremacy between the leading Greek and Roman athletes. The Romans developed some magnificent athletes and Greek supremacy came to an end.

Rancor and hatred replaced the former friendly atmosphere of the Games. The Greeks charged the leading Roman athletes with making money out of their athletic successes, by going on tour and accepting large sums for giving exhibitions. The Romans denied these charges and enraged at such accusations set fire to buildings in which Greek athletes were housed, and wrecked temples. In 392 A.D., the Emperor Theodosius decreed that the Olympic Games were a menace and abolished them.

THE modern Games have grown in popularity since 1896. Then, most of the competitors were semi-trained and viewed the meeting in an amateurish spirit of fun, as a great adventure. The first track could not be compared with present fast tracks, and because of this the 100 metres was run in 12 seconds, a time that exceeds the women's record today! The surface was rough and the corners so sharp that runners had to slow down before they could negotiate them. The stadium, seating 60,000, paid for by the wealthy Greek, M.

Averoff, was of white marble, an unsuitable material, for it reflected the sun, thus blinding the spectators.

Organization in the early days was crude and haphazard. The Greek government housed the competitors in a common hostelry in the Zappeion, a fine white building near the stadium, but the arrangement was not a success. Competitors who had finished their events persisted in coming home late at night and making a tremendous noise, so that athletes yet to compete were unable to rest. Nor were the feeding arrangements better. Englishmen called for bacon, eggs, porridge and marmalade, for they, like the Poles, Scandinavians and French, could not accustom themselves to the rich oily diet. The Americans alone had the foresight to lease a house where their athletes lived and fed.

There was no training as we know it. One competitor entered for the mile walk, though he had never walked in a race before. Athletes ate just what they fancied, without considering whether it was good for them or not. No wonder many suffered from stitch.

More nations entered with each succeeding Olympiad and fresh sports were constantly added. Boxing, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics and rowing were added to the list of events in 1904; cycling, shooting and soccer in 1906; yachting in 1908; women's swimming in 1912; hockey in 1920; winter sports in 1924. Some events have been tried, found unsuitable, and discarded. Among these are archery, basketball, golf, lacrosse, polo, racquets, croquet, rugger, tennis and tug-o-war.

People sometimes protest that the modern Games are not in keeping with the spirit in which the Ancient Greeks ran them, and that sports unknown to the Greeks are included. The world has changed a good deal in the last 2,000 years and sports that are universally popular must be included.

THE Ancient Greeks knew as much about athletics as we do. In fact, if their statues are anything to go by, the beautifully muscular, streamlined athletes of their time were superior to ours. In mechanical science, of course, we are superior. Their grass tracks could not possibly have been as fast as our cinder tracks, and their sprinters could not have been off the mark so quickly without spikes. Their devices for starting and judging the finish of a race, were inferior, for they had no stop watches, timing devices or photo-finish cameras.

But the spirit of the Games is still the same. Every Olympiad brings its crop of "incidents" because athletes do not all speak the same language and have not been taught to interpret the rules in the same way. Refereeing, too, is often lax, and awards are sometimes given to the undeserving. But these incidents are often magnified by a sensation-seeking press.

All competitors are still strictly amateur. There are no money prizes. Expenses have to be allowed, for many travel from the ends of the earth and could not otherwise afford to compete. The Greeks did not have to cope with such problems, for they all lived within a comparatively short distance from Athens.

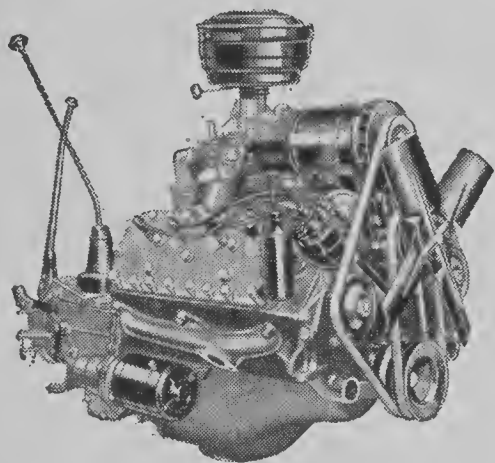
The 1952 Olympic Games should be one of the most successful; for Finland, where it is being held is a country famed for its field athletes and superb long-distance runners.

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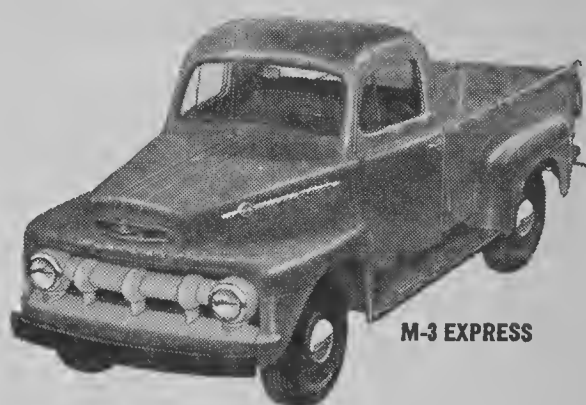
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The Birds and I

A bird lover in reverse gives a gloating account of a resounding victory that he achieved at the expense of bird enemies that were raiding his strawberry beds

by DON AIKEN

SOME little while ago a Great Horned Owl swooped down out of who-knows-where and made a ferocious attack on a farmer in northwestern Ontario as he stood watching children boarding a school bus.

The attack was so sudden, so vicious and so persistent that the man was forced to take a large stick and beat at the bird until he had knocked it to the ground. He then found that he had injured it so badly that it had to be killed.

Nobody then realized the true reason for this unprovoked aggression on an innocent and passive member of the human race. But the time has come for everyone to know the truth.

Birds are seeking man's downfall.

Since the incident of the owl there have been a number of occurrences which, by themselves, might mean nothing to the undiscerning eye. Taken together, added up, and ana-

found a satisfactory answer to the bird threat.

Every day during the summer, I would find great, big, delicious red strawberries, drool-producing specimens of the finest fruit created, horribly marred by the chisel-like cut of a wicked beak.

In vain I conscripted wife, children, the neighbor's children and the dog, and set them to marching around the strawberry plot, waving their arms, beating dishpans and shouting "Shoo!" (Not the dog. He just marched.)

There is, however, a limit to the patience of children (and wives, too, I find), and the dog developed a deplorable and criminal taste for strawberries, so the Strawberry Defence Force was disbanded.

Short poles with paper streamers attached to them seemed to draw even more birds. I believe some of them even made off with the streamers for nest-repair purposes.



I conscripted wife, children, the neighbors' children and the dog, and set them to marching around the strawberry plot.

lyzed, they mean one thing and one thing only: the birds are after us and mean to rule the earth.

The blue-tits in England are nice little things when they are floating around in pairs or singly, but recently they have taken to nipping the tops off milk bottles on door steps and drinking the milk. I am glad to report that a small defeat for the feathered foes was inflicted when metal foil or plastic caps were introduced.

But the most resounding of victories for man, one that should bring joy to the hearts of the anti-bird forces, occurred here in Canada. Without being unduly boastful, I may say that I was responsible for this victory. I have suffered indignities and embarrassments at the hands of birds. I have been attacked, hooted at, squawked at and generally molested by more birds than any other resident of the prairies.

So, as I say, I won the battle of the strawberry beds, and I'm glad. Let me tell you about it.

THIS spring, as I was transplanting young strawberries, I saw, with alarm, that a number of birds were hanging around with unconcealed leers of cynical amusement, and impatient greed on their faces.

In previous years I had been through this trouble and had not yet

Pans of water, put out on the theory that it was the berries' liquid content that attracted the birds, were untouched.

I sat out myself, under a broiling sun, and seemed to have achieved success, because the birds, recognizing an implacable, and though I say so myself, ingenious enemy, did not approach—during the day.

Whoever spoke of birds going to their little nests as soon as the golden sun has sunk behind the treetops, had better go back and take a refresher course in birdways. Those birds organized a night-shift that wrought havoc in the berry-beds.

So I spent days and nights in the strawberry-patch. Armed with a light blanket, a thermos of coffee and a couple of stable-lanterns, I stood guard and beat off several sharp and well-organized attacks.

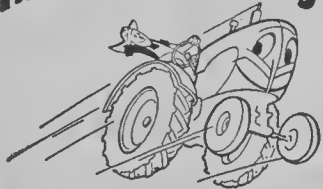
But flesh and blood can only stand so much. I was one and the birds were legion, and after a week of day and night sentry-go, I keeled over and had to stay in bed four days to recover. During that time, the birds ate all my strawberries, my wife went home to her mother (temporarily) and my rabbits got roaring drunk on some fermented grain.

This year, I knew that if I didn't find a means of baffling the birds, I was beaten. It would only be a matter

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of time before the men with the white coats and the big net came for me . . . white coats, big net . . . net . . . hmmm . . . NET! That's it, nets!

With utmost secrecy, I smuggled home some old used fishnets. In a windowless corner of the cellar, I mended the torn places in the nets. Then, during a howling spring gale, with rain pouring down in sheets and visibility cut to about one-and-a-half nose-lengths, I dashed out and spread the nets on short poles around and through the strawberry beds.

The first of the season's berries would be ripe the next day, and I could scarcely control my desire to see how man's most insidious enemy would react to my latest plan.

Next day was bright and clear, and by noon the sun had brought the fruit to a beautiful shiny red. Though the day was windless, there was a lot of motion in the trees around the berry-patches, and there was an unmistakable tension in the air.

Then, in ones and twos, with an air of indifference, birds lightly swooped across and across in a sort of reconnaissance. Two or three of the bolder, apparently contemptuous of whatever I could do to defend my berries, raced in to the attack.

With undercarriages down for a landing, they sailed in and then, oh bliss, their incredulous squawks told me they were foiled.

I gazed with delight as three feathered bodies, wings wildly seeking air, bounced in ridiculous confusion from those magnificent nets.

There was a lull, after they had flown haltingly back to the shelter of the trees. There was also a considerable amount of chirping and murmuring. Then a full dozen birds, mostly fat, heavy robins, roared over in formation, banked, turned and swept down on the nets.

This time, their own numbers simply added to the confusion, and, to make my victory more complete, two robins and a blackbird did not bounce, but remained with feet firmly entangled in the cordage.

This was my chance. I raced out and stood over the miscreants with justifiable gloating. This was my hour, and I would let bird-dom know it. I glared. The blackbird glared back, and the robins looked somewhat sheepish, if birds can do so.

I spoke to them, more in sorrow than in anger, about their unquitting behavior. I offered them peace with honor. I offered them a treaty but was careful to avoid appearances of appeasement. I told them I hated bloodshed if it can be avoided, and as a result, I said, I would let them sit on those nets for a while that they might think on their sins.

I said I would release them in an hour, and for an hour, they sat, silent, looking at each other as if to say, "Whose idea was this anyway?"

Then I released them. For my humanitarianism, I was rewarded with four pecked fingers and a face-full of tail feathers, but I let them go.

There was a deathly silence in the trees as they flew to the leafy shelter. Well, that's about all there is to the episode, except I doubt if the birds have taken my little lecture to heart.

Yesterday, as I sat by the edge of the cautiously lifted nets, picking great, big, beautiful, unblemished strawberries, there was a great outcry of birds in the next field, a cry blended of mourning and the black rage of defeat.

The birds, it is clear, are not finished with me yet, but my victory has given me hope. I shall be ready.

The Ranting, Raving Root Cellar

A root cellar can become the social center for a great variety of the local birds and animals, apart from other problems associated with this type of structure

by KERRY WOOD

HAVE been picking over potatoes today, down in a basement bin. The spoils convince me that, soon or late, I must build another root cellar. I'd rather not, as I've never fully recovered from my first root cellar.

We have moved away from that other root cellar. I wouldn't say that it was fully responsible for the move, but it was certainly a contributing factor. Yet, as I recall it now, I tackled that root cellar with a sort of carefree enthusiasm. I even sent to the dear ole gov'ment for instructions on how to build a root cellar, which was a mistake. Those government pamphlets aren't written in the same vein as best-sellers; they have a depressing way of making work sound like work.

However, the fact remained that we had a large garden plot and grew oodles of carrots and beets and neeps—turnips to you non-Scottish folk. We also grew bushels of spuds, heaps of squash, pumpkin, onions and cabbages. The list isn't complete by any means, because I haven't even mentioned our monster parsnips—we dug half way down to China to extract the full length of their limp and quivering roots. And in the cement basement, next to the house furnace, those veg-

etables had a habit of going bad and smelling even worse. So, out beyond the garden in a corner of the grassy field there, a friend and I fearlessly plunged our impassive spades into the resistant sod and started digging.

I wanted to build a large root cellar, roughly 20 by 30 feet with eight feet of space between floor and ceiling, but I hadn't been digging more than half an hour before I was positive that 15 by 25 feet would do nicely, with seven and one-half feet between floor and ceiling. At the end of an hour's digging the dimensions had shrunk to ten by 18 feet. What we finally excavated measured exactly eight by 12 feet, no more and a little less. As for the head room, it was so scanty that I scratched my bald-spot on the roof rafters many a time.

Perhaps you don't know the elementary facts of root-cellar construction? Well, you dig a hole, see, plus a long corridor-sort-of-approach, and there should be no less than three well-fitting doors along this corridor to prevent any of Alberta's 40 below fresh air from filtering along that passageway and frosting the sensitive patooties. The vegetable room itself is a sort of inner sanctum idea, insulated with a wrap of 18 inches of

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straw on walls and with six feet of straw heaped on the roof, which is then covered over with two or three feet of earth. You must also install a ventilator, to carry off the fragrant steamings of vegetables and keep the storage bins cool and sweet. It's all very simple, and the kindly old gov'ment is willing to give you, gratis in return for you paying taxes, a neat little pamphlet complete with fool-proof plans for building a proper root cellar.

Naturally, I didn't follow the plans.

I wasn't being ornery, either. For example, could you afford a root cellar with eight-inch concrete walls and ceilings?

Anyway, a root cellar for a house garden didn't need to be too elaborate, I argued, so I drove in fence posts at two-foot intervals spaced around the inner sanctum, then tacked two ply of tarpaper from post to post and shoved straw on the earthy side of that tarpaper. It seemed like a good idea at the time, but how do you like tarpaper-flavored vegetables? We built the roof out of green lumber, it being the only lumber available, and that stuff sweated and dripped for two long years. On top of the boards we spread more tarpaper, then piled straw, leaves, wood-shavings and some moldy hay to a scanty five-foot depth before heaving on the earth—and the weight of the earth compressed our five feet of insulation down to a niggardly two feet. However, it was sufficient. Here and now I want to brag that, in essential details, my first root cellar worked well. It was excellent as a vegetable storage place.

But we had our troubles.

To start with, all the vegetables tasted of tarpaper for the first couple years. During the third harvest, my late father stored his rhubarb wine in the root cellar. Now, my father was the son of a missionary, with two brothers in the ministry and two sisters who became church deaconesses. All his life, my father was a strict teetotaler. However he could quote the Bible to prove that a little wine was good for thy stomach's sake, so every autumn he brewed some mild rhubarb wine. Despite its mildness, my father always watered that wine two to one before sipping it as a tonic. But the year he stored his rhubarb concoction in our root cellar was the season he changed from his regular wine recipe to try something new. My father was not a mathematician, and neither am I, so I can't tell you exactly where the ingredient formulae went wrong. Enough to say that the wine was stored in bottles on a high shelf in the root cellar, and every single bottle blew up and scattered its fermented contents all over the vegetable bins below. So, that third year, our spuds and beet-roots and turnips had a terrific breath to them. That aroma survived the cooking process, and we dined on wine-tasting vegetables all winter. Unfortunately, it wasn't good wine.

There were other problems. I've mentioned the sweating lumber that oozed pitch for two years—have you ever tried peeling spuds coated with spruce resin? My spouse can give you the despondent details. And I haven't yet told you that some yellow jacket wasps came down the ventilator and built inside the root cellar, much to my stinging discomfort one summer's day when I wanted to clean out the

cellar. Nor have I discussed the snake that somehow entered the premises and was resting in the parsnip bin when I grasped what I thought to be one of those long and quivering roots. Yeeeeeeooooowwwwwww!

I shouldn't speak about the ants that nested in the roof of the corridor and had a habit of dropping down my neck—red ants too: the kind that nip. And let's forget all about the time I left the corridor doors wide open to air the place in readiness for the fall harvest, whereupon a skunk decided to move into the cellar as a permanent resident and had to be tactfully ejected. I accomplished that ejection by reading poetry to the skunk, having discovered years ago that skunks dislike poetry. But I had to use a nice discretion in the choice of poems, avoiding the one that starts: "Come, live with me and be my love."

The most persistent trouble came from Joe and Moses.

JOE was a pocket gopher. Most farmers would call him a mole, but the pocket gopher is that slate-grey, seldom-seen underground digger responsible for the black earth push-ups dotting hay meadows and pastures. Joe tunnels by winter as well as summer, and Joe happened to dig a hole into our root cellar that very first winter. Joe sampled the beets, the carrots and spuds and promptly sent for his parents, grandparents and all his needy relations. That root cellar became a subterranean heaven for pocket gophers. They finally nested in the straw insulation of walls and ceiling, so as to have handy access to the vegetables. They munched on vegetables morning, noon and evening—and don't forget that pocket gophers are nocturnal, too. Being no good at arithmetic, I was never able to figure out the percentage of vegetables I slaved to grow for Joe and his relatives. But they got plenty.

Moses was just as bad. Moses was a vole, commonly called a short-tailed meadow mouse. Moses had even more relatives than Joe, and they all loved vegetables. To make matters worse, I started setting mousetraps in the root cellar for Moses and his uncles and aunts. Those traps caught a few of Moses' third or fourth cousins, but the trouble was, I'd absent-mindedly carry the buckets into the root cellar, hang up the feeble flashlight, then reach into the shadowed bins for potatoes and—wham! Those nickel mouse-traps could certainly do a lot of damage to a fellow's fingers and thumbs, not to mention what happened to my temper.

Ah, well; we finally moved away from that first root cellar, leaving Joe and Moses and company. We haven't any pocket gophers here at our new location right now, but there is a singing mouse called Martinelli living in our garage. The garage is about a hundred feet from the spot where I intend to dig the hole for the new root cellar. And it's not reasonable to suppose that Martinelli would stay in the empty garage, with a well-stocked root cellar only a hundred feet away.

Let's see: where did I put that gov'ment root cellar pamphlet? I'd like to study it again, especially the details about the eight-inch thick, Joe and Moses-proof, concrete walls. Perhaps the wise ole gov'ment has got a good idea there, after all!



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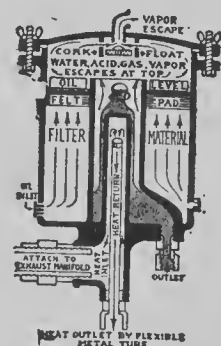


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Runaway Trailer

Continued from page 13

"Oh!" Linda muttered, her triumph gone.

"He might have been sitting right here at the typewriter," Greg went on, "when he was struck over the head. From behind."

"There was a blood spot on the floor," Linda pointed. "You can still see the place. I tried to wash it up."

Greg examined the damp, still faintly visible stain.

"Knocked cold in here, strangled with the loop of gut, heaved into the closet. Wonder where he found the gut? The murderer, I mean. Marburg had a trout rod, but I don't see it lying around. Maybe the killer used his rod to crack him down with, and carried it away. The leader would have been off the line . . ."

"Bob doesn't know anything about fishing rods or lines," Linda said.

"Wouldn't have to, just to strangle a man."

"Are you trying to prove my brother guilty?" Linda asked, her temper flaring.



"Oh hello, Mrs. Robust . . . Who's new?"

"No, sweetheart. Trying to prove you . . . and myself . . . innocent. I'm selfish that way. Whoever killed Marburg, I don't intend to hang for it."

"You could have killed him."

"Yes. That's what is worrying me. The police are bound to hit on the same bright idea. Only you were there when I showed up."

"You might have done it before. And come back . . ."

"True, angel. Gone away to heave Marburg's rod into the lake, and come back whistling, happy over my day's good deed."

"You would," Linda said. "Whistle, I mean."

"Yes. I have a cheerful nature. But why drive off with the corpse, when it would have been so much simpler to heave that in the lake, too?"

"You may have been looking for a safer place."

"Now that's a thought." Greg's eyes narrowed. "And here's another. I've just remembered about Marburg's rod. He'd sprung the tip of it, or something, and he gave it to old man Crain to be fixed. The last time I saw Marburg, late that afternoon, Crain was with him. And had a trout rod under his arm. I thought it was Marburg's he'd brought back . . ."

"Then maybe Crain killed him. But why . . ."

Greg had opened a drawer in the table, was glancing at some papers he took from it.

"My report on that mine," he said. "No good now." He stuffed the papers in his pocket, bent suddenly to the floor. "As I live, Watson . . . a clue!" For a moment he groped among the shadows about the legs of the table, then stood up. In his fingers was a small brass object, covered with dried blood.

"What is it?" Linda asked. "Brass ferrule. Snapped off clean, when the murderer struck Marburg that blow. The metal gashed his head and face, hence the blood."

"If he was hit with a fishing rod," Linda began.

A SUDDEN noise from outside the trailer stopped her. The explosive roar of a rapidly approaching motorcycle. Greg folded the tubular bit of brass inside a handkerchief, placed it in his breast pocket.

"Our friend James is about to have the shock of his life, sweetness," he said. "And we are going to be arrested for murder."

From outside came voices, as the trailer's speed was checked. One harsh and pre-emptory, the other whining and aggrieved.

"Pull over!"
"Say . . . what's the idea?"
"Pull over. And no back talk!"
The cars came to a stop.
"Look here, copper . . ."
"Can it! This your trailer?"
"Sure it's my trailer."
"Open her up!"
"What for?"
"Open her up! And I'll take that gun!"

"Say . . . you can't . . ."
"Right! Now unlock the door, before I get tough with you."

"There's a couple of hitch-hikers inside, a young fella and a dame I'm treatin' to a ride."

"So you lock 'em in." The policeman laughed. "Well, just happens I'm looking for a couple like that myself. Let's see . . ."

Greg slid the bolt of the door.

"Welcome to our happy home," he said, as it swung open.

The policeman scowled.

"You Hollis?" he asked harshly.

"The same."

"And you?" The trooper stared over Greg's shoulder.

"I'm Linda Lane."

"Fine!" The officer turned to James. "Inside, you!" With the muzzle of his revolver he pushed the man forward. "Stand over there! All of you! Against the wall! And keep your hands where I can see them!"

"Look here, copper!" the car thief said angrily. "You can't do this! I'm a respectable citizen, driving my own car and trailer. Marburg's the name . . . Daniel Marburg. If you don't believe me, take a gander at these. Registration card and everything." He held out the wallet Linda had removed from the pocket of the sedan.

"So you're Marburg, are you?" The policeman looked puzzled. "And this is your trailer?"

"Sure." The man's eyes flicked furtively from the trooper's frowning face to Greg's; he did not understand the latter's curious smile.

"Officer," Greg said. "There seems to be some mistake here. If our friend with the red hair is Mr. Marburg, then who, I ask you, is *this*?"

Stepping quickly into the corridor he pulled open the closet door.

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CHIEF ACKERMAN cast a disgusted eye at the collection of mud-covered objects in the bottom of his boat. An ancient tennis racket . . . assorted shoes . . . the broken butt of a fishing rod . . . a rusty hammer . . . a water-logged, silver-handled cane. The Chief looked at his watch. "Mr. Ott'll be glad, reckon, we didn't fish up no corpse. Let's get moving . . . I want my lunch."

The two men with him pulled in their grappling hooks, rowed the boat to shore.

"Put the stuff in the back of my car, boys," Ackerman mumbled, strolling over to the spot where Marburg's trailer had been parked. The place had already been searched twice but there was always the possibility that something might have been overlooked. He had just picked up an empty match-flap when George Ott came through the small grove of pines.

"Find anything, Chief?" he asked eagerly. "In the lake, I mean."

"Naw! Just some junk."

George Ott came closer. There was a mysterious expression on his face.

"I've just been talking to Senator Rankin," he said. "You remember he told us, after he left Marburg that night, he walked around for a while and saw somebody sneaking along the lake front?"

"Yep. Too dark, he said, to make out who it was."

"Well, now he feels sure it was Mr. Proctor. Right over there near that big silver birch. Thinks he threw something into the water."

"How come he's so sure it was Proctor now?"

"Well, he didn't like to say anything before, but since it looks pretty certain this young Lane committed the murder, he felt it wouldn't do Mr. Proctor any harm. But I thought I better tell you. If somebody threw something in the lake, it might have been the weapon."

"Only trouble is, we don't know, yet, how Marburg was killed, assuming he's dead."

"What's that you have in your hand?" George asked, noticing the match-flap.

"Just something I picked up, here in the grass."

George took the paper packet, examined it.

"Eat at Sorelli's," he read aloud, staring at the brightly printed cover. "A New York restaurant, I'd say. Lane probably dropped it, after using the matches to look around for the trailer."

"What would he be striking matches for," the Chief asked sourly, "if Marburg was here? That trailer has lights."

"Of course." George seemed taken

aback. "Well, it's a clue, anyway."

"Suppose it wasn't Lane who murdered him, after all," Ackerman said, taking a huge chew of tobacco. "I figured from the start Marburg was murdered for that money."

"But Mr. Proctor had the money. One of our most prominent Club members . . ."

"Just the same he knew Marburg had that cash in his jeans. So did Senator Rankin. Others, maybe . . ."

"Yes," George admitted. "I knew, myself, of course. And so, now that I think of it, did Jud Crain."

"How come?" The Chief's eyebrows went up.

"He was in my office when Marburg placed the money in my care. And he said, as I was putting the envelope in the safe, that it contained a very large sum. Naturally Jud heard him . . ."

The Chief rubbed his unshaven chin.

"Well," he said. "Reckon I'll be moving along. Ain't had my lunch yet. Don't see no reason why Jud Crain should murder anybody but you can never tell. Might be some old trouble we ain't wise to. Marburg, I understand, was born and raised hereabouts, same as Jud. Reckon we'll know more about it after we hear Lane's story;

he's due here some time this afternoon. You coming down?"

"Oh, yes," George said. "Wouldn't miss it. As manager of the Club, I'm very deeply interested in this case."

THE car thief's jaw, as he stared into the brilliantly lighted closet, sagged so that Linda, in spite of her horror, almost laughed.

"Jeeze!" he muttered, moistening his pallid lips. "Jeeze! Talk about your hot cars!"

"Who is it?" the startled trooper asked, gazing at the body.

"All that remains," Greg said, "of the late Daniel Marburg."

The car thief's jaw snapped back into place.

"You can't pin no murders on me!" he exclaimed. "This pair must have done it!"

"Oh, no," Greg said. "We're quite innocent. Just a couple of hitch-hikers, wasn't that what you called us?"

"Say, friend!" The red-haired man's voice was tearful. "You tell the copper I stole this bus, won't you? Ain't never been inside it before. Say . . . won't you tell him I'm just a crooked, lousy car thief! You, too, lady. Tell him this ain't my trailer. Tell him . . ."

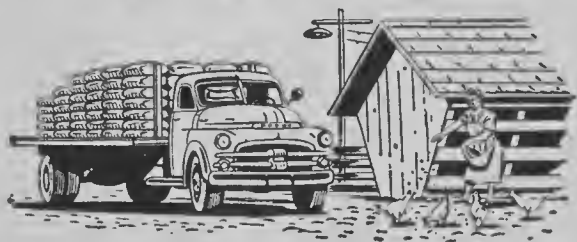
"Who am I to call you a liar?" Greg laughed.

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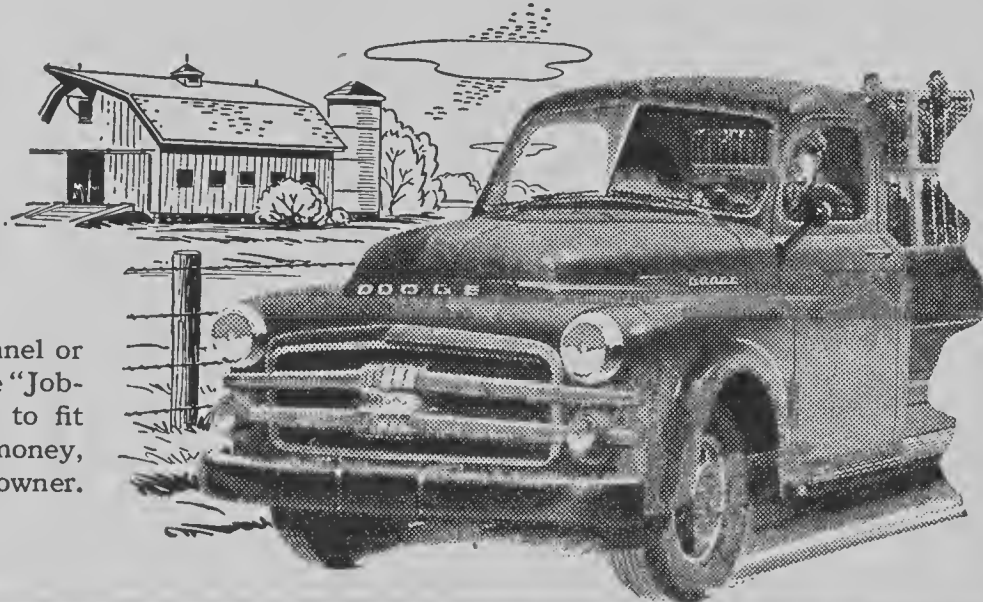


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"But you ain't gonna let me take the rap . . ."

"I warned you in the beginning not to fool with this car."

"Say, you!" The trooper had recovered somewhat from his surprise. "Can that chatter! You're going back to Woodcrest . . ."

"Not me!" The young man made a break for the door: "Lemme out of here!"

"Back up, rat!" With a quick movement the trooper stopped him. "You're under arrest!"

"What for?"

"Murder! All of you!" The policeman closed the door of the closet. "Outside! the whole bunch! Step on it!" He herded his prisoners to the road, turned the key in the trailer door. "You, Mr. Marburg," he went on grinning into the car thief's angry face, "can go right on driving your sedan. The lady and gent . . ." he waved his revolver toward Greg and

"Order!" he shouted in belligerent tones. "Order! Well?" He turned a flinty eye on the state trooper. "See you got 'em."

"Right, Chief! Body's outside, in the trailer, same as the lieutenant telephoned you. This bird was driving." He indicated the red-haired car thief. "Don't know, yet, where he fits in the picture."

Ackerman nodded.

"We'll find out," he said. "Gus," he pointed to one of his men, "get Doc Davis and ask him to look the corpse over. Rest of you folks stand back there against the wall till I'm ready for you. Now, young fella," he turned to Bob Lane, "go on with your story."

Greg saw Linda's eyes dart to the desk. In front of Ackerman lay a flat ebony and ivory case, richly carved and gilded. The *Motonobu*, he decided, as young Lane went on speaking.



"No, I'm not such a fast milker, the missus just left the soap in the pail!"

Linda, will sit in the back. I'll see you don't start any funny business. Get going, now. We've wasted enough time."

"Keep a stiff upper lip, bride," Greg whispered, helping Linda into the forward car.

"Oh, Greg." Linda put her head against his shoulder. "I'm so horribly tired . . ."

"Of course. Every reason to be. Up for two nights. All this excitement. Forget it. And try to rest."

In five minutes she was sound asleep. Greg, gazing down at her, bent his head slightly, touched his lips to a strand of her corn-colored hair.

"Some kid," he whispered, resigning himself without rancor to the fact that he could not light a cigarette. "I'm for her."

THE dingy room at the police station was crowded, Greg saw, as they came to the door. A slim, haggard-eyed young man, with an eager, sensitive face, stopped speaking as he heard the sudden commotion.

"Linda!" he exclaimed, stumbling forward. "What are you doing here?"

"Bob!" Linda put out her arms, kissed him, brushing wisps of tow-colored hair from his forehead.

Chief Ackerman began to hammer violently on his desk.

"As I've told you twice before," he said nervously, "this crook Marburg gyped my sister out of the picture you've got there." He pointed toward the desk. "Gave her \$100 for what he knew was worth \$20,000! I didn't kill him but I would have, if he'd refused to hand it back. Only I never saw him. I drove down that same night, in a car I borrowed, because a man in New York told me Marburg was leaving in the morning. When I rapped on the trailer door, it was just beginning to get light. I expected he'd be asleep, but there wasn't any reason why I shouldn't wake the louse up . . . I'd been up myself, all night. When he didn't answer, I tried the door. It wasn't locked. Lit some matches, because it was dark inside the trailer. The first thing I saw, after I went in, was the picture lying open on the floor. I grabbed it and ran. Couldn't understand why a valuable object like that would be thrown around loose but as long as I had it I didn't care. I got in my car, drove back to New York. That's the whole story."

"Except," Chief Ackerman opened the ebony and ivory case, pointed to the square of silk within, "this spot of blood on the picture."

"It must have got there before I came. I told you the picture was

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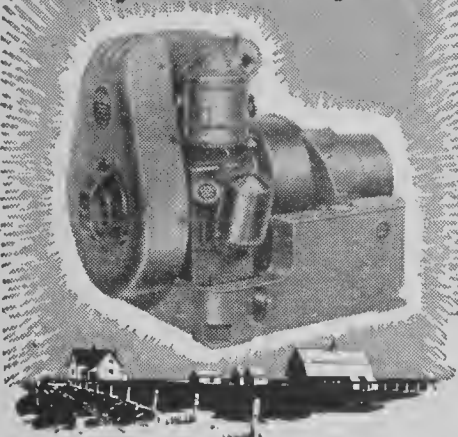
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lying open. On the floor. Not far from the entrance to the trailer."

"Just where he would have been standing," the Chief said sternly, "if he opened the door for you. And you cracked him . . ."

"I didn't! I never saw him. Didn't they say his body was found in a closet?"

"Where you hid it, so his driver wouldn't notice anything when he came to get the car in the morning."

"I never saw Marburg, I tell you."

"Threatened to kill him didn't you."

"Yes."

Ackerman took a stained bank note from his desk.

"Ever see this before?" he said.

"No."

"How come, then, the bloody foot-mark on it exactly matches the heel-print of your left shoe?"

"I don't know. If there was blood on the floor I may have stepped in it. I didn't see any bank notes. All I had was matches. The trailer was pretty dark."

Ackerman pointed an accusing finger at Linda.

"You this man's sister?"

"Yes. I'm Linda Lane."

"Came here to Woodcrest the night of the murder?"

"The morning. Yes."

"With your brother?"

"No. By train."

"What did you come for?"

"To see Mr. Marburg."

"What about?"

"To tell him . . ." Linda hesitated, her cheeks scarlet. "To . . . to prevent . . ."

"To tell him your brother was out to murder him?"

"I hoped to keep them from quarreling if I could."

"What time did you reach the trailer?"

"A little before seven."

"And found Mr. Marburg dead?"

"Yes. In a closet."

"Thought your brother had killed him, didn't you?"

"When I couldn't find the picture, I wondered. But I know he didn't, if . . . if he says so."

"But you persuaded Mr. Hollis here to drive off with the body, on account of your brother . . ."

"No. I didn't see Mr. Hollis when he drove off. And he didn't see me. Or the body. Didn't know anything about it, until last night."

"Why did he hit that cop then, when we wanted to make a search?"

"To keep the police from finding me. I told him I was wanted . . ."

"Protecting your brother, eh? Don't you know that makes both of you accessories after the crime?"

"Not Mr. Hollis. He didn't know about the body, I tell you. When he found out, last night, he said we had to come right back."

Chief Ackerman turned to Greg.

"How come you weren't surprised, young fellow," he said, "when you got to the trailer the other morning, to find it locked?"

"I expected to find it locked. Mr. Marburg left word for me to drive it back to New York alone."

"When did you last see him alive?"

"The night he was murdered. Or rather, the late afternoon. He expected then, to go back with me. Said he intended to turn in early, so we could start around seven o'clock . . ."

"Anybody else hear that conversation?"

"Yes. A man who makes fishing rods. He's sitting over there." Greg pointed to Jud Crain.

"And in the morning you found a note on the steering wheel telling you to go on alone?"

"Yes." Greg took the message from his pocket, laid it on Ackerman's desk.

"Typed, I see," the Chief grunted.

"Right. On Marburg's portable machine. I tried it out."

"You can use a typewriter, then?"

"Certainly."

"Sure you didn't write this note yourself?"

"What for?"

"So's you'd have a good excuse to drive away with the girl. And the body."

"I hadn't seen any girl, then. Or any body. Miss Lane has told you all that."

A TALL, sallow man, with handle-bar grey moustaches, pushed his way through the crowd at the door.

"I've made a preliminary examination of the body, Ackerman," he said. "The man was struck over the head with some fairly heavy, rather sharp instrument. A hard, but not necessarily fatal blow. Later, probably while he was stunned, a thin piece of gut was tied about his neck, strangling him. Looks like the leader from a fishing line. Death was due to suffocation, so far as I can tell you without a *post mortem*. Personally, I question the necessity of one; the facts are perfectly clear."

"Thanks, Doc. Make your arrangements for the inquest right off, will you? I suppose you can't say how long he's been dead."

"Not with any accuracy. Somewhere in the neighborhood of two days." The doctor stalked out again, dignified and professional.

Chief Ackerman glared from behind his desk. "Can't hold any of you folks on a murder charge," he said, "till after the coroner's inquest. Reckon there ain't much doubt what their verdict will be." He turned to Bob Lane. "I figure you killed the old man, and your sister tried to get away with the



"She's practically a woman . . . Talks for an hour without stopping."

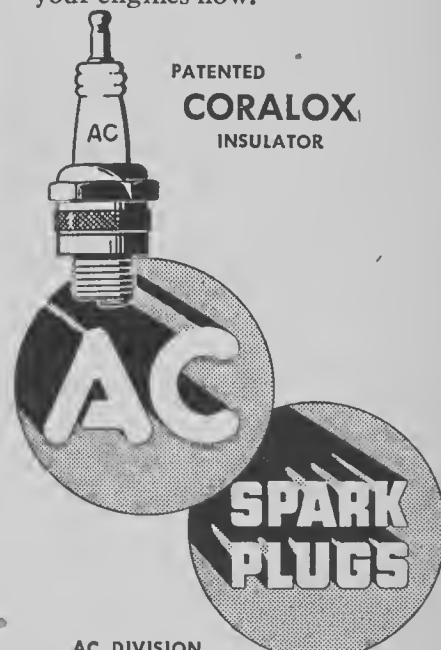
body, which makes her guilty, too. As for you Hollis," he glared at Greg. "from the way you hit that cop, reckon you knew the body was there all right. Which makes you an accessory, as well. But that's for the jury to decide. Meanwhile, I'm holding all of you. I thought, first off, Marburg was murdered for the \$20,000, but . . ."

"What \$20,000?" Greg asked quickly.

"Cash, Marburg had been paid by Mr. Proctor for this Jap painting."



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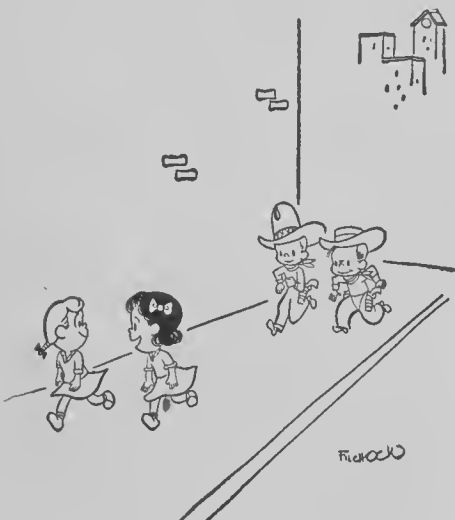
Greg's eyebrows went up.
 "You mean he had it in the trailer with him?"
 "Yes. For a while. Before that it was in the Club safe."

GREG stepped forward; his powerful shoulders were hunched like a prize fighter's.

"Look here, Chief, Miss Lane and her brother have been accused. They are entitled to be represented by counsel. So am I. Well, I'm taking that job over."

"Lawyer, eh?" The Chief grinned.
 "I've studied law, in connection with my work as a mining engineer. Comes in handy. Any objection to my asking a few questions, while we're waiting for the inquest to start?"

"Reckon not. What do you want to find out?"



"I'm wearing that new two-gun madness perfume... It gets them every time."

"First, who knew Marburg had that money?"

"Better ask Mr. Ott about it; he's manager of the Club."

George stood up, his florid face beaming.

"Mr. Marburg placed an envelope in my care," he said. "Told me there was too much money in it to leave lying around loose."

"Anybody except you hear him say that?"

"Yes. Jud Crain was in my office."

"I see. And you gave the envelope back to Marburg, the night he was killed?"

"Yes. After dinner."

"Anyone with him then?"

"Senator Rankin. They'd been dining together. But he knew about the money already. And Mr. Proctor, having paid it..."

"Of course. Who else?"

"That's all, so far as I know."

"No chance for anyone to look in the safe?"

"None. Except the Club treasurer, I'm the only person who has the combination. And when I leave at night, the office is securely locked."

"What time did you leave, the night Mr. Marburg was murdered?"

"The usual time, nine o'clock."

"And went home?"

"No. I live at the Club. I went for a walk."

"Thanks, Mr. Ott." Greg nodded.
 "By the way, you much of a fisherman?"

"No." George spoke with a certain regret. "I'm sorry to say it's a sport I've never taken up."

"But you do use a typewriter."

"Oh, yes." George was beaming again. I keep all the Club's books that way. Loose leaf ledgers..."

"I see." Greg swung around. "Now, Mr. Proctor."

"Yes." The banker's smile was indulgent.

"You paid Marburg \$20,000? In cash?"

"I did. But he returned it."

"You mean to say he gave the money back? Why?"

"All but \$2,000. There was some question of his title to the picture, so we called the deal off. He had paid part of the money to Senator Rankin, as a commission."

"I see. You're an enthusiastic fisherman, I believe."

"Naturally. That's why I belong to the Club."

"Know how to operate a typewriter?"

"Not one of my accomplishments," the banker said dryly.

"One thing more, Mr. Proctor. Do you use a cane?"

"A cane?" For a moment the banker seemed confused. "What do you mean? I sometimes make use of a walking stick. In the city, of course. Certainly not down here."

"How about you, Senator?" Greg's eyes were snapping as he flung out the rapid questions. "Use a cane?"

"No," Rankin drawled, contemptuous. "I manage to hobble about without one."

"Typewriter?"

"Not guilty."

"But you do fish a lot."

"Whenever I get the chance. Wish I were now, instead of wasting my day answering foolish questions."

"But you knew Mr. Marburg had that money? In the trailer?"

"I did. What of it?"

"Tell you later." Greg turned to Jud Crain. "You knew about the money, too, I understand, Mr. Crain."

"Yep. And I don't use no typewriters nor canes."

"When did you last see Mr. Marburg alive?"

"That day he was killed. Jest before dinner. You was there, too. He told you he was leavin' in the mornin'."

"Yes. And if I remember correctly you had a fishing rod under your arm. Was that the rod you'd been repairing for Mr. Marburg?"

"No." Crain's eyes, behind his heavy glasses, were inscrutable. "I'd brought his back the day before. It was another rod I had with me then."

"I see." Greg turned once more to George Ott. I forgot to ask you if you use a cane?"

"Why, sometimes." George's genial face was puzzled. "When I'm walking, I like to carry a stick."

Chief Ackerman was rumbling noisily behind his desk.

"What's all this talk of canes?" he asked.

"Just an idea of mine," Greg said.

"Because," the Chief went on, "it happens that this morning I fished a cane out of the lake."

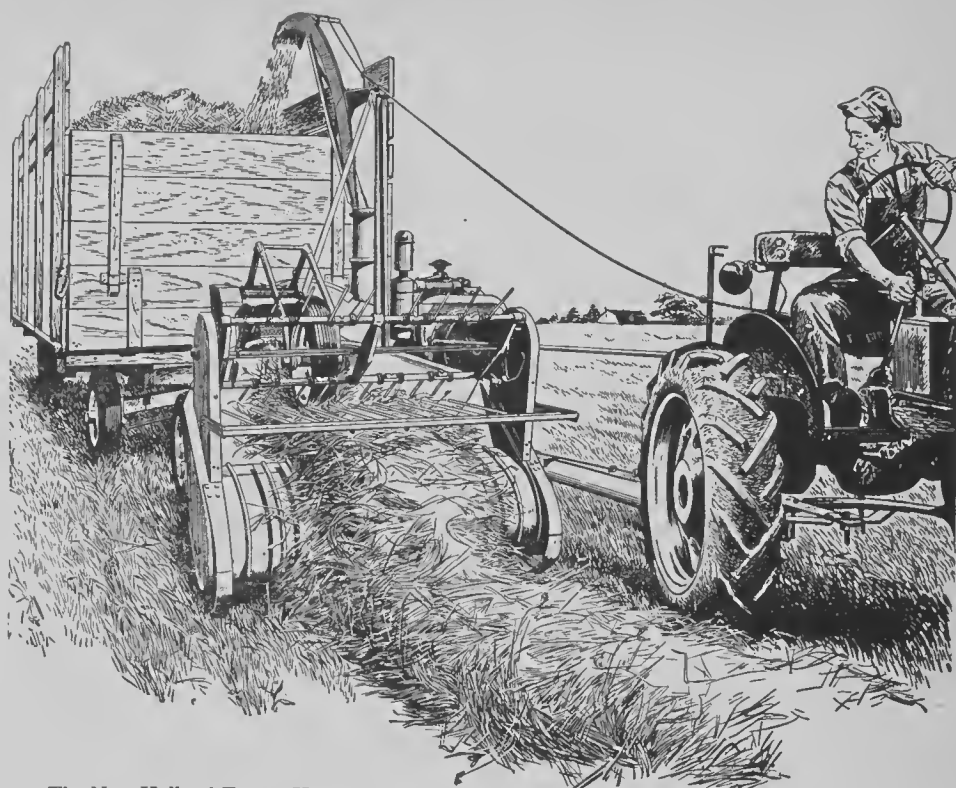
"You did?" Greg wheeled on him, his eyes blazing. "Where is it?"

Ackerman nodded to one of his men.

"Fetch in that junk we dredged up, Ben," he said.

When the catch of the morning had been laid on Ackerman's desk Greg glanced at the other mud-stained objects without interest. But he picked up the silver-mounted cane.

"Anybody recognize this stick?" he asked.



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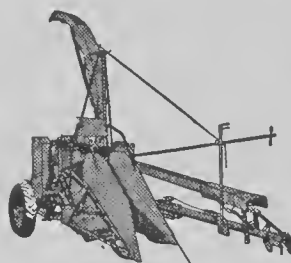
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"Why," George Ott said excitedly, "it's mine."

"When did you see it last?"

"In my office. A couple of days ago. I always keep it there. In the coat-rack, behind the door."

"Where anybody could get it?"

"I suppose so. People are running in and out all day."

"Senator Rankin, for instance? Or Mr. Proctor? Or Jud Crain?"

"Why, yes. And . . . others."

George's teeth were chattering; he scarcely dared look at the prominent Club members who were glaring at him with unconcealed resentment.

"Now try to remember, Mr. Ott," Greg leaned forward eagerly, was the cane there in your office on the afternoon and evening of Mr. Marburg's murder?"

"It was. I remember seeing the stick perfectly, when I went to the rack to get my hat."

"But when you locked up at nine o'clock, you didn't take it with you on your walk?"

"I did not. I thought of doing so, but changed my mind. It looked like rain." George was becoming a little fidgety, with the Senator and Mr. Proctor staring at him.

"Suppose I were to tell you, Mr. Ott," Greg said, holding the cane between his hands, that this was the weapon with which Mr. Marburg was struck down . . ."

"Then someone must have stolen it from my office!"

"After you left that night?"

"I imagine so. Yes."

"But you've just said that after you left, the office would be locked."

"Then it must have been before . . ."

"But it couldn't have been before, if you saw the cane there when you left."

George's red face turned purple; drops of sweat ran down into his eyes.

"I may have been mistaken about that," he protested. "It must have been some other day. But I certainly took no cane with me that night."

Senator Rankin spoke up, his manner sardonic.

"I told you this morning, George," he said, that I saw somebody throw something into the lake that evening. It may have been your cane."

"And you also told me," Ott replied belligerently, "that you thought it was Mr. Proctor!"

"Anybody can throw things into the lake, Rankin," Mr. Proctor drawled, "without committing a crime. A great many do, to judge from that collection on the desk. But why accuse me? You may have done it yourself."

Chief Ackerman pounded with his ham-like fist to still the growing disorder. "What's all this about?" he asked, staring angrily at Greg. "Suppose somebody did throw Mr. Ott's cane in the water. Nothing to show it was the weapon or connect it with Marburg's murder. If that's all you got, Hollis, reckon it ain't no use."

"Wait a minute!" Greg drew a sheet of papers from his pocket. "Here is a report I made to Mr. Marburg shortly before his death. On some properties in the mountains near here, supposed to contain gold."

"Must we listen to all this?" Proctor grumbled.

"It won't be long. Marburg had a way of buying things cheap and selling them at top prices. Like Miss Lane's picture. And just as in her

case, the owner of one of these farm properties on which he'd taken a cheap option got sore, when he heard talk about a gold mine on the property. Thought he'd been gyped, just as Lane did. Wanted the option cancelled, called off. Marburg laughed at him. I know, because he told me about it."



"Glen insisted we leave it and he'd transplant it in the fall . . . That was 11 years ago."

THE room suddenly became very still. Everyone was hanging, breathless, on Greg's words; he dominated the situation.

"Mr. Marburg did not tell me who the man was," he said softly, "but I find, on looking over my report, that the largest of the properties on which he took options is held in the name of George Ott."

The whole room sighed. George stood up. He was very angry.

"Are you trying to accuse me of murder?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," Greg retorted. I am. Only four people knew that Mr. Marburg had \$20,000 in his trailer that night. One person was you. Of the four, you are the only person, I think, who could have typed that note on Marburg's machine, telling me to drive the cars away. Of the quartet, you are the only one with a motive. Mr. Proctor had none; he had recovered his money. Senator Rankin would scarcely commit murder in a quarrel over a \$2,000 commission. Jud Crain doesn't want money that bad; if he did, he wouldn't be making trout rods for a living. What's more, Ott, you were one of only three or four people who knew Marburg intended to leave Woodcrest the next morning and that I was to drive him! The murderer had to know that, Mr. Ott, in order to leave me that typewritten note! Had to know my name!"

"So you think I killed Marburg, do you?" George said, no longer congenial. "You're crazy."

"Yes. I think when you left your office at nine o'clock that night you took your cane with you. I think you walked down to Marburg's trailer, hung about until both Mr. Proctor and Senator Rankin had left, and then killed Marburg. For that money. Not knowing, of course, that he had already turned it back to Mr. Proctor. That must have been a big surprise."

"Ha!" Senator Rankin snorted.

"I think you struck him down with your cane when he opened the trailer door. You were in a rage because he would not cancel that option, and you intended to take his money in place of it. When you opened the envelope you had given him earlier in the eve-

ning and found only a single bill in it, instead of the \$20,000, I think you were so furious you dropped the bill to the floor, and were afraid to pick it up again when you saw it was stained with blood. I think, when Marburg fell, he knocked the Japanese picture from the table, which is how it is also marked with a spot of blood. And I think you strangled Marburg with a gut leader you found lying in the trailer and hid his body in the closet, so that I would not see it in case I happened to look inside, before I drove off next morning. Then you sat down at his typewriter and wrote me that note, telling me to drive back to New York, because you thought it a swell way to get rid of the body and, incidentally, to pin the crime on somebody else. And, of course, all your excitement and activity, after Mr. Quirk's unexpected telephone call came, was directed toward just one end, to have the trailer stopped and searched, so that I would be accused of the murder! As for Miss Lane's visit to Woodcrest, and that of her brother, they played right into your hands. You were quite ready to let other innocent persons be accused, suffer, so long as your own skirts were clear. I think you're not only a murderer, but a dirty, contemptible louse!"

George Ott's amiable mask had entirely slipped, now.

"You can think what you please!" he shouted. Try and prove it! Even if that is my cane! Even if I did throw it in the lake! You can't show it was used to kill Marburg!"

"Oh, yes, I can!" Greg's voice was bland to the point of insolence. He took a folded handkerchief from his pocket. "When you hit Marburg with that stick you struck him so hard you broke the ferrule from the end of it! Snapped the wood off short! I found the missing piece in the trailer. Miss Lane is a witness to that. Here it is." He unrolled the handkerchief. "Covered with dried blood. Mr. Marburg's blood. The metal ferrule cut a deep gash in his head and cheek. And the broken ends of the wood," Greg held the bit of brass in one hand, the cane in the other, fit like two peas in a pod. Every detail of the fracture exactly the same. Good as a fingerprint. You couldn't break a piece of wood twice, like that, in a million years. You're guilty, Ott!"

George had been standing rigid, his body poised. Now in a bellow of rage, he sprang forward and snatched the cane from Greg's fingers. Linda cried out, a sharp, agonized warning, too late. Already the heavy, silver-mounted stick had been raised, was descending in a swift arc toward Greg's head. He had been taken completely off guard.

A slim, red-haired figure flashed across the scene, its outstretched arms encircled George Ott from the rear, twining about his neck, jerking him backward, dragging him, half choked, to the floor. Two policemen, moving like jumping jacks, did the rest.

The carrot-haired car thief got up, dusting off his hands. "I owed you that, brother," he said to Greg, "for keeping me out of this mess."

"Thanks, James," Greg said, grinning.

MR. PROCTOR was so taken with Linda that he insisted on inviting her to dinner. It outraged precedent, to bring a woman within the sacred precincts of the Woodcrest Rod and Gun Club, but Mr. Proctor, as one of the organization's most prominent members, overrode the rules. Greg and Bob Lane completed the little party. They had come to coffee before Mr. Proctor broached the real purpose of the dinner.

"About that *Motonobu*, my dear," he said to Linda. "I feel sure that Marburg's title to it would not be upheld by the courts. There have been numerous similar instances. That, in fact," he went on primly, "is why I refused to go through with the sale. Of course the picture may be needed for a time, as evidence, but after that . . ."

"I never want to see the wretched thing again," Linda said.

"Then I shall be very happy to buy it from your brother. At the same price I paid Marburg. Less . . . er . . . \$2,000."

"One," Greg said, smiling. "That blood-stained bill will be returned to you, no doubt, after the trial."

"That is true," Mr. Proctor's plumage was slightly ruffled. "You seem, Mr. Hollis, to be a good business man."

"Merely looking out for my future wife's interests."

"Indeed. I did not know." Mr. Proctor peered across the table at Linda.

"Neither did I," she said.

"Been sort of rushed," Greg said. "No time . . ."

"She needs somebody to look after her," said Bob Lane. "Charging down here like a crazy woman!"

"I'm glad I did." Linda's eyes held Greg's. "You never know what you're going to find around the next corner."

"My congratulations!" smiled Mr. Proctor. "Will you have your honeymoon in a trailer?"

"No," Greg said. "My bride-to-be doesn't like 'em. And besides, she can't cook."



"Thanks," Linda told him, shuddering a little. "Suppose we make it an ocean liner. I've always wanted to see Paris, in the spring."

THE END.



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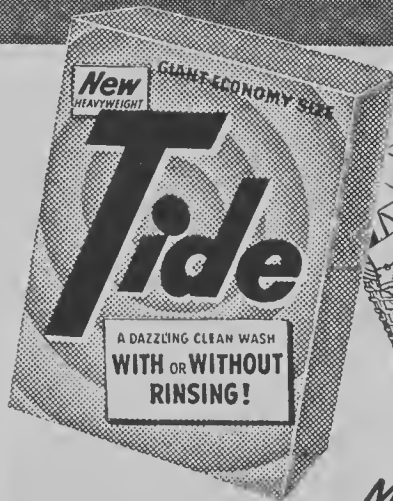
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Scientist Breeds Giants

Swedish geneticists are having some success in breeding giant-sized farm stock

by A. J. FORREST

INVESTIGATIONS into the regrouping and recharging of animal life cells, which the Swedish histologist, Professor Gosta Haggqvist, is carrying out today at the Carolinian Institute, Stockholm, may pioneer a new era of fast maturing, giant-sized farm stock.

Professor Haggqvist has already bred rabbits nearly twice the natural life-size of their strain. Though giants of their kind, they are not freaks.

"With my colleague, Dr. Medalander, now Professor of Genetics at Rome," Professor Haggqvist said, "we began in 1948 a series of chromosome multiplication experiments which, after more than 100 trials, led up to triploid rabbits, that is to rabbits with triple sets of chromosomes.

"We experimented entirely with rabbits of the Swedish silver race, a strain which, when full grown, weighs up to 4½ kilos, about nine pounds. Our first litters of triploids, on reaching maturity, tipped the scales at 6½ kilos, about 13 pounds weight per animal. We raised them, as it is necessary to do for our researches, under the most favorable conditions of hygiene and nutrition, but it would be wrong, despite their size, to look on them as abnormalities."

They are not, the Professor stressed, freaks like two-headed calves or six-legged sheep, but to all outward appearances, normally constituted, though super-sized, with the same proportion of bone to flesh as that of any tame rabbit. The Professor's "triploids," however, are now breeding "triploids" themselves.

An American rabbit farmer in Ohio, having last year obtained a copy of Professor Haggqvist's first treatise on his chromosome rabbit successes, applied the findings to some of his own stock. From recent litters he has picked out chromosome giants, luxurious alike in fur and flesh, had them photographed beside their normal but seemingly midget brothers, and with much pride, forwarded copies of these pictures to Sweden.

To secure this physical transformation inside the living body, the scientists must tamper first with the male's sperm. Keeping it alive under laboratory conditions, they strengthen it with a weak solution of colchicum. This drug, extracted from the purple-flowering meadow saffron, was formerly used by herbalists as a cure for gout. The mixture, with its proportions of drug calculated and measured to a superfine nicety, is then injected into the female during her ovulation time. Then, the experimenters can sit back for a while, leaving the female, who becomes very sensitive and nervous under these new impulses, to her gestation period after which, they hope, her offspring will confirm their theories.

"We are aiming," said the Professor, "to get as far as tetraploids, animals with quadrupled sets of chromosomes which can multiply. Then we shall see, perhaps, more clearly than today, what benefits these experiments can secure."

His dominant interest at present, though, is a chromosome pig. This

thriving boar, whose only fault is camera-shyness or distaste for strangers, is the first triploid of the pig genus. It lives alongside two of its "brothers" at the Swedish Veterinary School at Roslagsvagen, supervised by Dr. Barne.

"We produced it, too," said the Professor, "only after many disappointments, some 40 trials in all. Its sire is an English Yorkshire White, and its mother, one of our own Swedish stock, and more a pork-maker than a bacon-producer. Curiously, the British pig has 38 chromosomes, and the Swedish only 30. Our chromosome pig, born from their controlled mating, has 48 chromosomes, all in triple sets. The two other boars arrived in the sow's litter at the same time, but both are normal crosses, with 34 chromosomes each."

Since birth, all three pigs have been raised together. And again, for research purposes, they are being brought up under absolutely ideal feeding and living conditions.

"The three boars," added Professor Haggqvist, "have just passed their first birthday. And what is most interesting, our chromosome pig, in his first year, has eaten 15 per cent less food than each of his brothers. His weight, on the other hand, exceeds theirs. Take their norm as 100. Then he weighs 112, and is already noticeably taller. In another two years, when all three boars will be fully grown, we should have a fair idea of the good and bad points of our chromosome animal."

Another research worker, Dr. Ursula Jahn, showed me the results of her latest experiments with frogs. She has so far created and studied, day by day, with microscopic exactness, the life cycles of triploid, tetraploid and pentaploid frogs. All are raised from chemically impregnated or "doctored" eggs, kept fertile in a frozen state in special refrigerators.

The tetraploid tadpole achieved metamorphosis, transition into frog, after 5½ weeks of life, whereas the triploid needed seven weeks of tadpole life before shedding its tail.

Whether animals with their chromosomes grouped in sets of four will grow more swiftly than those with chromosomes arranged in three-celled nuclei groups has yet to be proved conclusively. Professor Haggqvist and his assistants need time, plus many more experiments, to decide this point. They will, at the same time, keep careful watch over the fertility rates of their chromosome creations. Animals, so raised, if their giant sizes are going to be justified, must not sacrifice the reproductive and disease-resistant powers of their natural species.

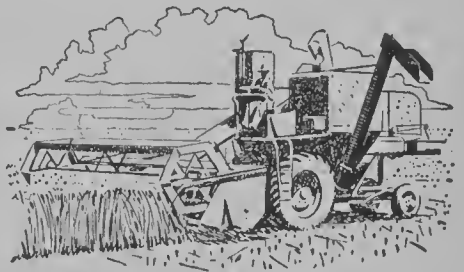
"There is nothing to prevent one applying similar methods to cattle, horses or, for that matter, to elephants," said the Professor. "Even human beings, though I hate to think of it, could be raised."

At some distant date, no doubt, new races of chromosome-multiple, giant-sized, super-speed fattening stock may feed millions of hungry people, thus assuring for them a higher standard of living.

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The Countrywoman

SOME few years ago, I travelled on an evening train to Saskatoon with the late Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, who was then on her way to address the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs. The journey afforded a welcomed and unusual opportunity for a leisurely chat with an exceptionally busy woman. We talked on many subjects and of a number of mutual acquaintances and their work. During the course of the conversation she remarked: "To each of us, usually, at some time in our life, comes a sense of destiny—a feeling that we are here to do some given work."

On April 12th, last Easter Saturday, Margaret Stovel McWilliams, wife of Hon. R. F. McWilliams, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at the age of 77, died suddenly at her home in Winnipeg. Her sudden passing shocked and grieved her friends and her wide circle of acquaintances.

Margaret Stovel was born and educated in Toronto. She was one of the first women students to enroll in political science at the University of Toronto, from which she graduated with honors in 1898. After graduation she resisted persuasion to enter the teaching profession, which was the socially accepted occupation for educated young women of the time. Instead she chose to work for a year on a newspaper in Detroit and for three years with the Minneapolis Journal. Many years later her contributions to education and public service were recognized, first on May 15, 1946, when the University of Manitoba conferred upon her an honorary degree, Doctorate of Literature, and a similar honorary degree was conferred upon her by Toronto University in 1948.

In 1903, Margaret Stovel returned to Canada and married R. F. McWilliams, who had been a classmate at university and who had set up a practice of law at Peterborough, Ontario. There the young couple made their home for seven years. In 1910 they moved to Winnipeg and soon made a place for themselves with congenial groups in church and public affairs. In this rapidly growing western city they found ample scope for their talents and each richly contributed to its intellectual life.

CLASSES for women on Current Events were conducted by Mrs. McWilliams for 32 years, continuing on a smaller scale after Mr. McWilliams was appointed Lieutenant-Governor for the province of Manitoba, in 1940, and they took up residence in Government House.

The classes started in an impromptu manner during the first world war. Members of the congregation of the church which she attended were confused by the news of the day. By means of the use of chalk and a blackboard and display of maps, Mrs. McWilliams endeavored to give her class some knowledge of the significance of the moving battle lines, the areas concerned, the places and people involved. The classes proved popular, grew in size and moved into one of the university theatres. Some attending regretted the loss of the close intimate contact between the speaker and the audience, and the opportunity for questions and discussion. So morning groups were arranged, which met in Mrs. McWilliams' home. At one point, the total number attending evening and morning classes, conducted by Mrs. McWilliams, numbered 1,200.

Having the natural gift of high intelligence and enjoying the benefits of good education, Margaret McWilliams used her talents to the full. She had, too, undoubted and outstanding organizing ability. To the observer of her life and accomplishments, it would seem that one of her main purposes was to make people, especially women, aware of the significance of events of the world of their time. Her physician said of her attitude to living: "She used her energy to the limit."

A personal sketch in tribute to one who lately moved among us, who because of her talents and work became truly a leader of women and a great Canadian

by AMY J. ROE

She associated herself with many organized groups. She was the first president of the Winnipeg branch of the University Women's Club and founder and first president of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs, vice-president of the International Federation of University Women's Clubs.

She served first as secretary and then as president of Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg. During



Hon. R. F. McWilliams, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McWilliams in Bermuda, February, 1951.

her term of office as president, a project for recording and publishing some of the story of women in the Red River early settlement was brought to fruition. Women of the Red River, written by W. J. Healey, was published in 1923. It was a tribute "to the women of an earlier day" by the Women's Canadian Club.

Five times Mrs. McWilliams carried Canada's good will abroad. In 1922 in Paris and in 1924 in Oslo as delegate of the F.U.W.C. she attended international meetings of university women. In 1926 she travelled with her husband to Amsterdam and visited a number of countries, including Russia. In 1930 she acted as a Canadian advisor to the labor conference of the League of Nations at Geneva and in 1931 she was the only woman on the Canadian delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations, meeting in Shanghai, China. In 1944 she was one of the Canadian delegates to UNRRA, meeting in Montreal.

Twice Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams collaborated in writing books: Russia In 1926, as a result of their visit and impressions in that country, and in 1931 they wrote a book published anonymously, If I Were King Of Canada. On her own, Margaret McWilliams wrote two historical books: Manitoba Milestones, published in 1927, and This New Canada, published in 1947. The latter was written for younger readers and has become a required high school textbook in British Columbia.

Mrs. McWilliams was an interested member of the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society and was largely responsible for its reorganization in 1944. She served as its president for nearly two

years. Other members point out that she was strong in administration and organizing work and say that it was largely to her credit that the society developed fellowship studies in the contribution of various ethnic groups to the settlement of Manitoba. She was chairman of the projects until her death. Under this plan, research into the early settlement of the province by Icelandic, Mennonite, French and Polish people was done by individuals, on a par with Ph.D. standards. The society made application to the government for grants from \$2,000 to \$2,500 which were made to carry on the studies, shortly to be published.

IN 1933, Mrs. McWilliams became a candidate for civic office as alderman. She was elected to the city council and held that position until 1940. It was characteristic of her that she spent the first few months of office in mastering the facts of the city's municipal administration. On the council she was associated with relief work and unemployment services. She served on many standing and special committees, including three-year term on a special committee on housing, which compiled and later issued an exhaustive report on slum conditions in the center of the city.

Mrs. McWilliams served on two public commissions. One was set up to study the curriculum of the schools of Manitoba. She was appointed chairman of the sub-committee to make a study of Post-War Problems of Women. The report was published November, 1943, and judging by the number of copies in demand from the King's Printer, it was one of the most widely read reports of the six sub-committees, under Dr. Cyril James, who headed the Reconstruction Committee.

Of Margaret McWilliams' attitude toward women running for public office, Kathleen Strange writing a full-length article about her in the Canadian Home Journal of May, 1951, said: "She has expressed too, her strong conviction that women should take a more important part in the government of their country, local, provincial and federal. She contends that women are the equal of, though different from men in their various capabilities, and each needs the other. Women, she has pointed out are the 'caretakers' of human beings; it is their job to look after the home and the family. This results in a desirable balance of judgment that exists in the home and is essential to the good government of the nation."

ON two occasions I caught glimpses of quite another quality of Mrs. McWilliams. One was on a visit to her house. Friends were expressing admiration of an attractive chesterfield, which she had recovered with good skill by her own hands. Her remark at that time was: "Women need occupation for their hands. We are happier when we make things with our hands." Those who moved in the close circle of intimate friends about her say that Margaret McWilliams' hands were seldom idle.

The other occasion was when she was special guest speaker at a convention of Manitoba Bee Keepers. Her topic was the Uses of Honey. After describing the ways in which she had used honey in making jams, she laughingly remarked: "I once had a secret ambition to go into the business of making jams. I would have liked very much to try it and see if I could have made it a success."

Margaret McWilliams had a strong faith in Canada and in Canada's potential greatness. She was deeply religious and quoted scripture aptly on occasion. Fortified by spiritual and mental resources, she was well equipped to move through many and varied areas of public life. Though the tides of controversy at times washed about and over her, she did not seem to worry unduly about criticism or outright opposition. Secure in a happy marriage, home and a close circle of constant friends, she found courage to face the world of her day—during peace, turbulent war and rapid-change periods—and to urge other women to do so, too.

How to Control Anger

Analysis of underlying but often unrecognized causes of a powerful emotion, its effect on health and happiness and some ways of handling it

by EDWARD PODOLSKY, M.D.

ANGER is one of the most violent of the emotions. It is a turbulent, action-arousing, blood-boiling, nerve-tingling experience, which is quite common to most human beings. According to psychiatric teaching, love, fear and anger are the basic human emotions. The conflict between these forces and their appropriate modification is the base on which human beings form their characters. Happy and successful people originate from a persistent victory of love over anger. Unhappy, grouchy, discouraged and defeated individuals are often those suffering from chronic anger, though it frequently may be hidden.

Anger arises from a frustration of needs, or injury where satisfaction of needs had formerly been encountered. It is an emotion of unhappiness, dissatisfaction, unfulfillment, discouragement and loss of hope. Anger is of many origins, degrees and kinds.

Yet, anger is of some value in the human scheme of things. Anger is and has been of some importance in man's struggle for survival. If it had not been for anger, human beings would have lost in the struggle for existence and perished from the earth. Unless the average individual gets angry once in a while, he could not get along in the world.

Anger serves as an emotional safety valve; it helps reduce our inner tensions. Excessive and frequent outbursts of anger are dangerous. Emotional outbursts, if carried too far, become a form of self-destruction. All sorts of bodily ills, heart disease, stomach upsets, high blood pressure, etc., may be brought on by frequent outbursts of excessive anger. Anger is often the trigger that sets off severe, disabling headaches.

How can you control or moderate outbursts of anger? The first thing to do is to realize that you are angry, that you are boiling over with feelings of hostility. Once you have admitted to yourself that you are angry, and then realizing that being angry is at best futile, and quite often harmful to health and happiness of yourself and others, there are several things that you can do about it.

First, find out why you are angry. Seek out and identify the reasons for your anger. Secondly, find out what sets off your fits of anger.

If you have to express righteous anger—and sometimes you may feel that you have to—you can express it in an acceptable way. You can divert anger by employing appropriate measures. You can always make a determined effort to avoid situations that make you angry. All of us know, or should know, what causes us to boil over and, if we are sensible human beings, we can do much to avoid those situations which cause us to become angry.

When you realize that you are angry, sit down and try to uncover the reasons for your anger. It is a fact that it is not always the immediate situation that causes anger. The real reason may be something that hap-

pened yesterday, a week ago, perhaps even a month ago, and you have been harboring a smoldering feeling of resentment which took some trivial incident to cause it to burst out explosively. It may be something deeply hidden in emotional development or childhood experience. In searching for the real reason for your anger, look for the obvious things first.

There are many conditions that cause anger. Quite often, you are not aware of these conditions, but they nevertheless do exist. Quite often anger is caused by fatigue. You may be overworking yourself without realizing it. Fatigue is a worrisome, nagging, nerve exhausting state, and anger may crop up quite easily when you are in this state. Any little or trivial incident then may cause you to burst out in a fit of anger. The best way to avoid this kind of anger is not to work yourself into a state of fatigue. Plan your work in an orderly fashion. Work within the limits of your endurance, and stop when you begin to feel tired. Fatigue may give rise to other unpleasant feelings, in addition to anger.

Anger may also be caused by sex difficulties and maladjustments. You may or may not be aware of these factors which quite often give rise to frustration and resentment. It is a good idea to talk these matters over with your physician. There may be a remedy, and quite often there is, for the difficulty you are experiencing. Perhaps a little judicious advice may be all that you require.

Anger may be caused by dissatisfaction with your job, or with the kind of work you are doing. Perhaps you are a square peg in a round hole. You may be gifted as a machinist, and you are employed as a bookkeeper. You may be a good artist at heart, but you are working as a lawyer. Aptitude tests may reveal your true abilities, and get you set in the right direction. A person doing a job which he has to do, but for which he has no taste, is quite likely to be suffering from chronic boredom. In time, this gives rise to resentment, and finally to despair and anger. No reasonable, mentally alert individual likes to do one job when he would very much prefer to do another. The best course in this case is to seek and get the work you really want to do, the work at which you can be happy and contented. It may call for some sacrifice at first, but in the long run will be worth it. A happy, contented person seldom gets angry. He has achieved some degree of adjustment within himself.

Anger may also be caused by un-realized ambition. You may be a writer, and have ambitions to be a great writer, but lack the talent to be one. This will in time give rise to a sense of frustration and anger. It is a good idea in such an instance to come to a sensible realization of your limitations and work within them. Not all of us can realize our ambitions. And yet great happiness can come

when we realize that we can do quite effective work within the frame of our capabilities.

In many cases, anger may be caused by character defects, and it may be used as a device to gain attention. Immature individuals use this subterfuge, and are thus stamped as being childish. Character defects are not always irremediable. They can be corrected by realizing that you have

them, and making very determined efforts to correct them. It is worthier to attract attention by being a pleasant, well-adjusted, mature person, than by being a chronically angry one who is rude, boorish, eccentric, and who in time becomes known as a "character."

Realizing that anger has to be expressed once in a while, the next step is to find an acceptable way of (Please turn to page 70)



An attractive folding screen, made from plywood covered with wallpaper.

Wonders with Wallpaper

Achieving magic and variety in the rooms of a house

by LOUISE PRICE BELL

WALLPAPER was almost the only finish to walls in our great-grandmother's rooms. Then the pendulum swung to paint and wood finishes. A few lovers of wallpaper clung to their favorite wall treatment, but generally speaking, this versatile material became less and less popular.

Today, again, decorators and homemakers alike realize the magic and the variety that can be wrought by the use of this covering. They show great ingenuity in achieving new effects in color combinations and contrast. Much thought is given not just to papering a room with some pretty paper, but to style, suitability and color schemes. Thus we may see one wall or a panel contrasting, yet harmonizing, with the other walls and making an interesting background to furnishings. It is also used in small quantities in various ways, such as on furniture, screens and lamp shades.

Papering one wall with a scenic design, whose colors blend with the plain color of the other walls is a good way to make a long room seem shorter. If one or two lamp shades are

covered with the same paper, a nice repeat note is added.

Small, compact patterns make a small room seem cozy but give a monotonous effect in a larger one. A pictorial pattern, with open vistas, will often give the effect of distance in a tiny room and help "decorate" a large one. Woodwork painted in a lighter tone of the same color, or mildly contrasting adds interest.

Folding screens are often important for use in cutting off drafts, hiding an unattractive corner, creating an interesting background or "dividing" a room. Inexpensive ones can be made from plywood and papered to contrast with the rest of the room. Such a screen thus becomes a color accent—or covered with the same wallpaper as the room, made to seem to recede. In such cases a screen becomes something of an architectural feature, a room divider, a door hider which can be moved as the occasion demands.

There are countless and interesting ways that variety and charm can be achieved by this simple and inexpensive means, and the wise homemaker will take advantage of the magic at hand.

They're New

Orlon curtains are now for sale in Canadian stores

IN the last two years chemistry has produced filmy window curtains that are not only beautiful to look at but wear amazingly well and are really easy to care for. They are made of a new synthetic yarn, orlon.

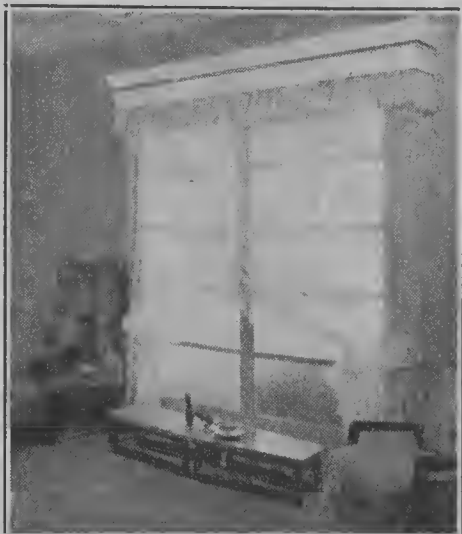
Tests have proved that orlon is amazingly durable and the curtains last years longer than those of other materials. They will withstand heat from radiators or hot air registers without becoming brittle and easily torn. Orlon resists the weakening effect of sunlight almost entirely, and is not affected by smoke, gas or heat. It is colorfast and mildew will not affect it.

Orlon curtains launder well as they neither shrink, stretch nor go out of shape. And since the new fibre does not absorb dust they need laundering less often. They drape beautifully and they have a lustre which will last the life of the curtains. There is no danger of curtains stretching for they are very light in weight.

Ironing can be eliminated altogether if the curtains are hung on the line, dripping wet, without wringing, one rod through the top and another through the bottom. They dry fresh and smooth very quickly. Any pressing should be done with a warm iron on either the dry or damp curtains. Their shape will be as good as new if they have been made of orlon that has been woven, cut and sewn properly.

Orlon curtains appear only in pastel colors. They can be bought already made up, and in several lengths, or the material can be purchased by the yard. The material is 48 inches wide so there is plenty of width for draping. It is only slightly more expensive than nylon curtains and the original cost is more than offset by the longer life, easy washing qualities and the lasting loveliness of orlon curtains.

NEW uses for orlon are appearing now in the United States and will appear in Canada before long. Blended with other materials it is used in clothing materials. It can be made to look and feel like soft silk, fine or fluffy wools or crisp linen when combined with these fabrics or nylon. It adds to the garment the advantage of resistance to shrinking and stretching and a fabric won't sag if orlon is added. It stands up well to hard wear, and sunshine has little effect on it. In the future we will see it in wool, linen and silk dresses, and in fluffy wool coats.—L. V.



Filmy orlon curtains have many hard-wearing qualities.



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do this job
for you



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from linens
And bleach them
snowy white

... Add Javex to rinse
water, immerse, rinse. (See
special directions on label
for extra stubborn fruit,
ink, etc., stains.)

Javex JN 452 Canada's Favorite Bleach

most housewives know
20 EASY WAYS
Javex
MAKES THINGS
WHITE! BRIGHT! SWEET! CLEAN!

HEINZ puts in the CREAM



You add **ONLY** water

RESULT: real Cream of Tomato Soup



• When you buy straight Tomato Soup and add an equal amount of milk to produce a soup that tastes something like Cream of Tomato Soup, you lose out on getting a rich creamy flavour and you also lose out on the cost—especially the way prices are today.

Why not buy Cream of Tomato Soup to start with, as made by Heinz. Then you can save on milk and get a better result by simply adding water.

Remember, too, that this soup is much more flavourful because only pedigreed tomatoes are good enough for Heinz.

Try a comparison between straight tomato soup diluted with milk and Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup with only water added. Taste the wonderful difference!

57

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3. WAISTLINE
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5. THIGHS



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SOLD FROM COAST TO COAST

Main Dishes with Rolled Oats

Home-produced rolled oats is an economical and nutritious addition to meat dishes

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

ROLLED oats adds flavor and texture to meat loaves and patties even as it makes a little meat go a long way.

Like all cereals it is high in carbohydrates, the energy food, and rolled oats has the highest protein content of all the cereals. Too, rolled oats adds extra nutrients to the meal. As a whole grain cereal, it is rich in vitamins A, B1 and B2, iron and phosphorus, and even contains small amounts of calcium.

Keep rolled oats tightly covered, in a cool, dry place, protected against insects of all types. Glass sealers are excellent for storing the bulk cereal and in hot weather it is wise to buy it in small quantities.

Juicy Meat Loaf

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1½ lb. ground beef | ¼ to ½ c. chopped onion |
| ¾ c. rolled oats | |
| 2 eggs, beaten | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| 2 tsp. salt | 1 c. tomato juice |

Beat eggs slightly; chop onion fine. Combine all ingredients thoroughly. Pack firmly into loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) one hour. Let stand five minutes before slicing. Serves eight.

Baked Onion Cups

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 6 very large onions | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| 1 lb. ground beef | ½ c. rolled oats |
| ½ c. catsup | Grated sharp cheese |
| ½ c. water | Bread crumbs |
| 1½ tsp. salt | |

Cook whole onions in salted water 30 minutes. Gently push center from each onion. Place onion shells in muffin cups or custard cups. Chop enough of onion centers to make ¼ cup. Brown beef in frying pan. Add chopped cooked onion, catsup, water, salt, pepper and rolled oats. Fill onion shells with meat mixture. Sprinkle top of each with grated cheese and buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Dinner Scallop

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ¼ c. minced onion | ½ tsp. prepared mustard |
| 2½ c. tomato juice | |
| 1 tsp. sugar | 2 c. diced potatoes |
| 1½ tsp. salt | 6 wieners |
| ¼ tsp. pepper | 1 T. fat |
| 1 c. rolled oats | |

Combine onion, tomato juice, sugar, salt, pepper, mustard and rolled oats. Place ½ of potatoes in greased casserole; cover with ½ of tomato mixture; repeat until all is used. Slice wieners in half lengthwise; spread with prepared mustard and brush with melted fat; place on

top of casserole. Bake, covered, in moderate oven (350°F.) until potatoes are cooked; brown wieners last 15 minutes.

Sausage Stuffed Peppers

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 6 medium peppers or onions | 1 c. rolled oats |
| ½ lb. sausage meat | 1 tsp. salt |
| ½ lb. ground veal | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| | ¾ c. tomato juice |

Wash peppers; remove tops and seeds. Cook in boiling water 5 minutes; drain. Or cook whole onions in boiling water 30 minutes. Gently push out centers. Combine remaining ingredients; fill peppers or onions. Place in shallow baking dish; add small amount of water. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 45 to 50 minutes. Serves 6.

Salmon Timbales

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 eggs, beaten | 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce |
| 2 c. flaked salmon | |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 T. lemon juice |
| ¼ tsp. pepper | 1½ c. milk |
| ¼ tsp. celery salt | 1 c. rolled oats |
| 1 tsp. paprika | |

If canned salmon is used substitute juice for part of the milk. Combine all ingredients thoroughly and place in 6 greased custard cups or greased loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 1 hour. Serve with mushroom sauce, tomato sauce, or a cream sauce to which a chopped, hard-cooked egg has been added.

Luncheon Patties

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 12-ounce can luncheon meat | 1 tsp. prepared mustard |
| ½ c. rolled oats | 6 peach halves, canned |
| ¼ c. milk | |
| 2 T. catsup | |

Grind luncheon meat; combine with rolled oats, milk, catsup and mustard. Shape into patties. Place on peach halves. Place on shallow baking pan and bake or broil until meat is lightly browned, about 8 or 10 minutes. Serves 6.

Chicken Croquettes

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 c. chicken broth or water | ½ c. mushrooms, if desired |
| 1 c. rolled oats | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| 2 c. ground chicken | ½ tsp. nutmeg |
| | ½ tsp. celery seed |
| 1 T. lemon juice | 1 tsp. paprika |
| 1 tsp. salt | |

Stir rolled oats into boiling broth or water and cook slowly 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Combine cooked oats, chicken, lemon juice and seasonings. Brown mushrooms, if used, in chicken fat or butter and add to mixture. Combine thoroughly. Cool; shape into croquettes; roll in dry bread crumbs then dip in beaten egg to which has been added 2 T. milk. Roll again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat or pan-fry until brown. Serves 6.



Meat loaf, served with several vegetables, makes an attractive meal.

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D-61

Cream Soups

add interest to early summer meals



Potato soup is an inviting and hearty luncheon dish.

OLD-FASHIONED cream soup is hard to beat for a spring or summer main luncheon dish.

A well-seasoned thin white sauce is the basis for the soup and cooked spinach, asparagus, corn, potatoes and celery, either diced or sieved, give a delightful vegetable flavor. Crumbled cooked bacon, leftover chicken or ham cubes will add extra interest and flavor.

As for seasonings, add salt and pepper to taste, then experiment with small amounts of curry, basil, thyme and even catsup or Worcestershire sauce for something just a little different.

Serve each bowlful piping hot and topped with a simple garnish. Chopped parsley will add both flavor and color. Croutons, browned in butter, toast points with grated cheese or a small pat of butter sprinkled with paprika are easily made and tasty.

White Sauce for Soup

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 to 3 T. butter | 1/2 to 2 T. flour |
| 1/2 small onion, sliced | 2 c. milk |
| 1 stalk celery | 1 tsp. salt |
| 1/2 tsp. celery salt | 1/4 tsp. pepper |

Melt butter; cook sliced onion and diced celery over low heat until straw colored; remove and rub through sieve. Add flour to butter; stir in well. Add milk; stir over direct heat until sauce boils. Add seasonings to taste. Set over hot water, tightly covered, until serving time.

Cream of Potato Soup

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 c. chopped onion | 2 c. cooked potatoes, cubed |
| 1 tsp. salt | 3 c. sauce |
| 1/4 c. chopped parsley | (use 2 T. flour) |

Cook onion until tender in 1 T. butter. Add white sauce seasoned with 1 tsp. celery salt, salt and pepper. Add potatoes and parsley. Heat to boiling; serve immediately. Add a thin pat of butter and dash of paprika to each bowlful.

Cream of Carrot Soup

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 3 c. white sauce | 2 c. diced carrots |
| (use 2 T. flour) | |

Cook carrots in small amount salted water. Put through sieve or add diced to white sauce; include water in which they were cooked. Reheat and season. Garnish with finely chopped chives.

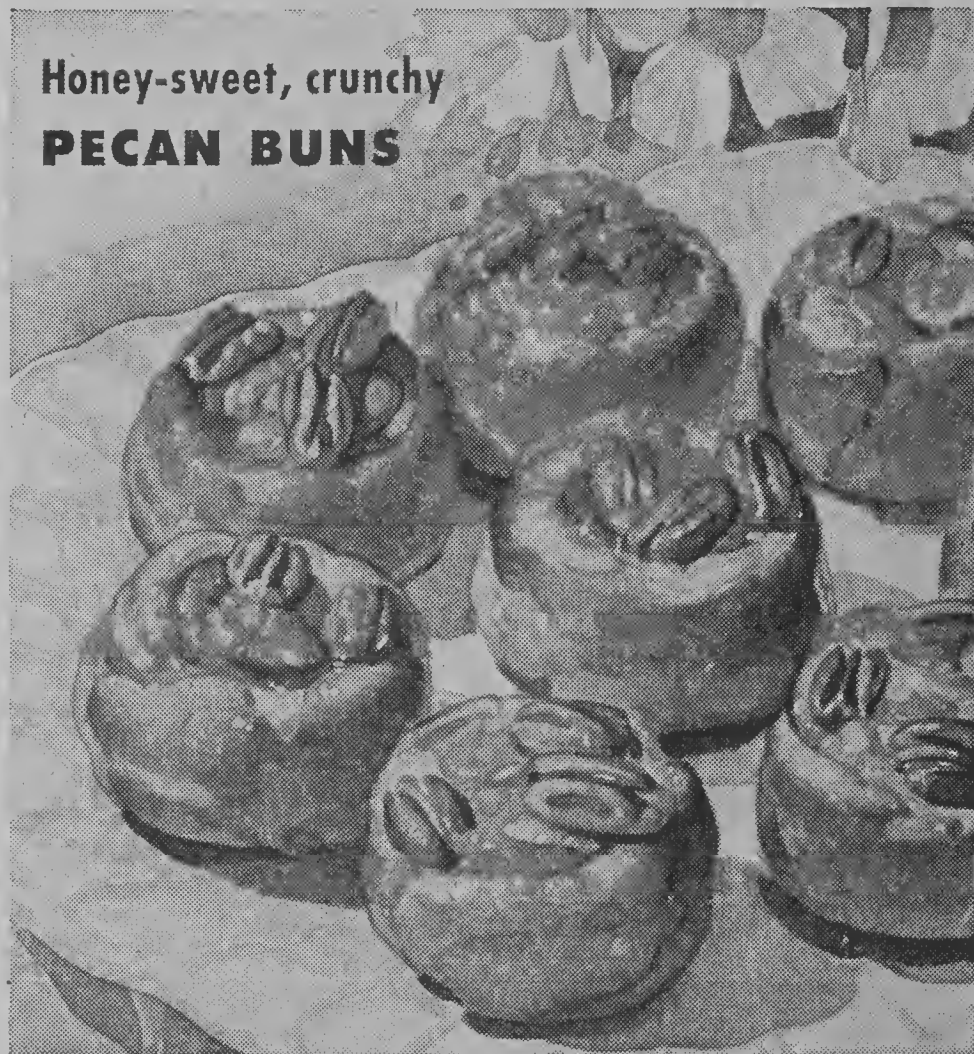
Cream of Celery Soup

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 c. finely diced celery | 2 c. special sauce |
| 2 c. milk | (using 2 T. flour) |

Use the outer stalks of celery. Cook in milk for 40 minutes or until tender. Add diced celery and milk in which it

Special sparkle for a simple meal

Honey-sweet, crunchy PECAN BUNS



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• Luscious for lunch—delicious for dinner—any meal of the day, these fragrant Honey Pecan Buns are delectable eating . . . made with modern Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

If you bake at home—use it for speedy rising action and perfect results—amazing new convenience, too! You can keep Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast for weeks on your pantry shelf without refrigeration! Then dissolve it and use exactly like fresh yeast—for delicious flavor and fine crumb in everything you bake. Get several packages at your grocer's.

* * *

HONEY PECAN BUNS

New Time-Saving Recipe
Makes 24 Buns

Measure into bowl

- 1/2 cup lukewarm water
- 1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald

- 1/2 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

- 1/4 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

- 1 egg, well beaten

Stir in

- 1 cup once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; work in

- 2 1/2 cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and

knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic.

Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, grease 24 large muffin pans.

Combine

- 1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)
- 2/3 cup liquid honey
- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

Divide this mixture evenly into prepared muffin pans and drop 3 pecan halves into each pan. Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 1/8-inch thick and 12 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine.

Sprinkle with a mixture of

- 1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)
- 1/3 cup chopped pecans

Beginning at a 12-inch edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place a cut-side up, in prepared muffin pans. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot, or reheated.



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TUNE IN —

"MUSICAL KITCHEN"

MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY
TRANS-CANADA NETWORK!

Robin Hood Flour

was cooked to white sauce. Add celery salt if desired. Reheat and season.

Cream of Corn Soup

2 c. corn 3 c. white sauce
1 c. milk (using 2 T. flour)

Use cream-style canned corn. Cook corn in milk for ½ hour in top of double boiler. Add pulp and liquid to white sauce; reheat and season. Garnish with minced parsley or a few grains of popped corn.

Cream of Onion Soup

4 medium onions 2 c. white sauce
2 T. butter (use 2 T. flour
2 c. milk and omit onion)

Cut onion in thin slices; cover and cook slowly in butter over low heat until onions are yellow or about 5 minutes. Add milk; cook over boiling water ½ hour. Add white sauce; reheat and season. Garnish with minced pimento or croutons.

Cream of Pea Soup

2 c. white sauce 2 c. cooked peas
(use 1 T. flour)

Cook canned peas in juice from can until very soft; reserve ¼ c. for garnish. Rub peas through sieve with water in which they were cooked. Combine with white sauce; reheat and season.

Cream of Tomato Soup

2 c. cooked 6 peppercorns
tomatoes 2 c. white sauce
Bay leaf (use 2 T. flour)

Heat tomatoes with bay leaf and peppercorns; rub through sieve and reheat. Just before serving stir slowly into white sauce; add salt if necessary. It will not curdle if served immediately.

Cream of Spinach Soup

1 c. cooked 3 c. white sauce
spinach (use 1 T. flour)

Rub cooked spinach through sieve with water in which it was cooked. Combine with white sauce; reheat and season. Garnish with toast points and grated cheese.

Anger

Continued from page 66

expressing it. The child may bite or strike an offender; he may smash to the ground whatever he has in his hands. Grown-ups may kick furniture and slam doors, rave and rant. An acceptable way to express anger may be some quick pacing around the room, working it off on a punching bag which you have set up for this purpose, splitting wood, or some other fairly heavy manual task. Quite often, you may obtain relief from anger by simply talking it over with some understanding person, or going off to spend a quiet time by yourself.

Another good method of handling anger is to divert it. Sometimes, temper may be headed off by words that bring on laughter. The old idea of counting up to ten is a good way of diverting anger. Anger reaches a climax quickly. If you can delay the climax, you can dissipate the anger.

The fourth rule for handling anger is to avoid situations that cause it. Avoid contact with those who get angry easily, and in turn cause you to become angry. Avoid doing things that will arouse resentment in others, which in turn will anger you. If a political meeting or discussion session will cause you to boil over, if someone advocates ideas which you do not like, keep away from these situations, unless you are in control of your emotions.

Always keep in mind the fact that excessive and frequent outbursts of anger are unhealthy. You can live longer, and be happier, if you avoid too frequent outbursts of temper.

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Hours of Continuous Action.
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BABY'S OWN TABLETS

New Ways with Cabbage

Care in cooking results in finer flavor, texture and color

CABBAGE once was served just for family meals and eaten only because it was "good for you." Today new methods of cooking have brought cabbage into even the company-dinner class. It adds texture and color to the main part of the meal and a shorter cooking time in plenty of water has done away with most of the cooking odors.

Cook cabbage only until it is tender for a clear green color and for no hint of that strong, slimy taste once associated with it. For a new appearance cut it in wedges when served creamed or buttered and pour the sauce over it at the table.

Add crispness to early spring meals by serving cabbage salads, too. Add bright red diced apple to it, a sprinkling of chopped walnuts or finely cut celery and serve with whipped cream dressing for a special treat.

Stuffed Cabbage

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 cabbage | 1 bay leaf |
| 1 lb. ground veal | ¼ tsp. thyme |
| 1½ c. ground cooked ham | 1 tsp. M.S.G. (monosodium glutamate) |
| 1 onion, chopped | 1 clove garlic |
| 1½ tsp. salt | 2 bouillon cubes |
| Pepper | |
| 1 c. boiling water | |

Remove core from loose whole head of cabbage. Immerse in cold water to loosen leaves. Hold cabbage under running water and gently separate leaves without removing them, being careful not to tear them. Drain thoroughly. Combine ground meats, onion, minced garlic, salt, pepper and M.S.G. Stuff meat mixture between cabbage leaves. Tie firmly with string. Place cabbage in deep saucepan slightly larger than the cabbage in diameter. Dissolve bouillon cubes in boiling water. Pour over cabbage; add bay leaf and thyme. Cover saucepan tightly. Simmer 1½ hours or until tender. Remove strings. Serves 6.

Sweet-Sour Cabbage

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 head cabbage | ½ c. water |
| 2 c. boiling water | ½ c. vinegar |
| 4 slices bacon | Salt and pepper |
| 2 T. brown sugar | 1 small onion |
| 2 T. flour | |

Cook coarsely cut cabbage in boiling water 7 minutes; drain. Fry bacon, remove and crumble. Add brown sugar and flour to bacon fat; blend. Add ½ c. water, vinegar and seasonings; cook until thick, about 5 minutes. Add bacon, diced onion and cooked drained cabbage; heat through. Garnish with additional bacon if desired. Serves 4 to 6.

Cabbage Plate

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 3 c. chopped cabbage | 1 T. sugar |
| 2 c. carrots | 1½ tsp. salt |
| 1 c. celery | ¼ c. salad oil |
| 1 c. onions | 2 c. hot water |

Chop cabbage coarsely; slice carrots and chop celery and onions. Combine vegetables; add seasonings and salad oil; mix thoroughly. Add water and cook until just tender (about 15 minutes).

Cabbage Rolls

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 8 cabbage leaves | 2 c. mashed potatoes |
| Salt and pepper | 1 c. cooked meat |
| 2 T. butter | Celery salt |
| 1 bouillon cube | Sage to taste |
| ¾ c. hot water | |
| 1 medium onion | |

A can of corned beef hash makes an excellent meat for cabbage rolls. Mash cold potatoes; grind cold, cooked meat. Combine potatoes, meat and seasonings and shape into 8 3-inch rolls. Core a loose head of cabbage; separate 8 large leaves. Pour boiling water over leaves; cook 2 minutes. Place a meat roll on each leaf; roll up and fasten with toothpicks. Place in baking dish; dot with butter. Dissolve bouillon cube in hot water; pour over cabbage rolls. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes. Serves 8.

Scalloped Cabbage

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 6 c. cabbage | ½ c. dry bread crumbs |
| ¾ c. boiling water | 2 T. grated cheese |
| ½ tsp. salt | 3 T. bacon fat |
| 3 T. fat | 1 T. grated onion |
| 3 T. flour | |
| ½ tsp. pepper | |

Wash and shred cabbage; dry well. Add it to the boiling salted water. Cook until just tender (5 to 7 minutes). Drain, saving liquid for sauce. Add milk to vegetable liquid to make 1 cup. Melt the fat over low heat; add flour, salt, onion and pepper; blend well. Gradually add liquid; cook until thick and smooth. Add cabbage and bring to boil. Melt the bacon fat in a frying pan; add crumbs. When crisp remove from heat and add cheese. Sprinkle crumb mixture over cabbage in a hot serving dish.

Cabbage Salad

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 c. whipping cream | 1 tsp. scraped onion |
| 4 T. lemon juice or vinegar | 3 T. ground horseradish |
| 1½ tsp. salt | 3 c. shredded green cabbage |
| 1 tsp. sugar | |
| 2 raw carrots | |

Shred cabbage fine with long, thin knife. Slice carrots very thin. Crisp vegetables by wrapping in wet cloth and placing in cold place until ready to use. Whip cream; add seasonings; toss.



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Spring Care of the Hair

Pointers on adding highlights to any shade of hair to make it more attractive

by LORETTA MILLER



June Vincent, movie star, illustrates simple coiffure and cleanliness to add lustre.

red is removed and the hair given a special rinse which makes it as black as a raven's wing. Either the special rinse for black hair, or almost any bluing rinse such as those used on blonde or grey hair, may be used.

Grey or silver hair rates high this season. Many women who have been dying their hair to cover up the real shade are now bringing it out in the open with new pride. The upkeep of dyed hair, as every girl who has ever tried it will vouch for, is usually quite high to say nothing of the bother. So with the new smart trend to naturally grey hair, women are learning of the new ways of caring for these beautiful shades, which are softly becoming to most faces.

IS it time to do something about your hair? Spring usually brings a flurry of hair-conscious women to their dressing tables who want either to change their hairdo altogether, improve their old coiffure, lighten or darken their hair, or cut it short or let it grow long. But whatever the individual desire, there are ideas, aids and accessories available that practically assure the success of the home hairdresser.

Summer sun lightens almost every shade of hair, though the winter months of hats and other head coverings usually give the hair a chance to return to its previous darker tones. If your hair looks drab at this time of the year, and you think a little brightening agent would improve your hair and brighten you, too, by all means look at the many shades of rinses. There are new bright tones for every shade and type of hair and these rinses are available in most drug stores. Brightening agents are used after the shampoo and complete directions accompany each package.

Certain shades of blonde hair look best when accented by either silver or gold lights. If the hair is very light, a special bluing rinse will tone down the gold lights or bring out the silvery tones and give the hair a new look. The platinum or silver blonde is extremely smart just now. If blonde hair seems only a trifle dull, a rinse made of the juice of one lemon added to a glassful of warm water will prove splendid. The lemon rinse, like the others, should be used after a thorough shampoo and after all traces of soap have been removed.

Brown hair looks its best when either the reddish lights are accented or when such lights are toned down and the darker lights brought out. Henna used as a rinse, as well as the prepared rinse, is also used after the shampoo to give the hair a reddish or auburn tone. However, the use of a special bluing tones down these lights and makes the hair appear darker. Although this latter is not often done, there are girls who prefer to call themselves brunette.

Black or brunette hair appears more attractive when almost every trace of

Because of the delicate lights of grey, silver or white hair, it must be given proper care. Harsh shampoos and soaps, as well as excess heat under a dryer and overexposure to the sun, should be avoided by people with this shade of hair. It might well be stated that grey, silver or white hair must be given the same care you would give a piece of delicate silk. The use of hot curling irons as well as harsh shampoos should never touch the hair. Either a good soap or mild shampoo should be used and the hair properly rinsed, then followed by an application of bluing poured over the hair several times to remove any tarnish or yellow streaks. Directions accompany each package of hair bluing.

REGARDLESS of the color or texture of one's hair, every shade is improved by regular care. Daily brushing with a clean brush is one of the first "musts" in hair care. Brushing polishes the hair as it sweeps away soil and lint that gather from scalp to the ends of the hair. Placing a layer of gauze or cheesecloth over the bristles of the brush while sweeping in long strokes over the hair removes excess oil as well as much of the soil. Of course the brush and comb, as well as any sleeping net, should be washed each time the hair is shampooed.

Split hair ends detract from the neatness of end curls and make them difficult to handle. These offending ends should be clipped off. Taking a small strand of hair and twisting it rope-fashion will make the loose ends visible so they can be readily cut off. Hold the end of the strand as it is twisted, and use sharp scissors for cutting off the ends that protrude from the twisted strand. Or, if you have a professional flare for caring for hair, you can slide the scissors up a strand of hair as you cut away only the split ends. This method tapers the hair, gives the coiffure shape and is by far the desired method. Try to avoid cutting straight across the length of hair or the ends will be difficult to curl.

Cleanliness makes for prettiness, whether referring to the complexion or the hair. Regardless of the hair (Please turn to page 77)

Crocheted Hat and Bag



No. C-359—hat
No. C-360—bag

They are popular. They are new. They are pretty as a picture, these new hats and bags made from material that looks like straw. And best of all, you can make them yourself. We know that you have been hearing about this new crochet material. It looks like straw, wipes off easily and retains its shape and size; stays crisp and colorful. Colors available are white, toast brown, Nile green, red, Copenhagen blue and navy. Hat is pattern No. C-359 and requires one spool of white and one spool of contrasting color. Bag is pattern No. C-360 and requires one spool of white and one spool of contrasting color. The straw comes in 2-oz., 150-yard spools which are \$1.00 a spool, postage paid. Patterns are 20 cents each.

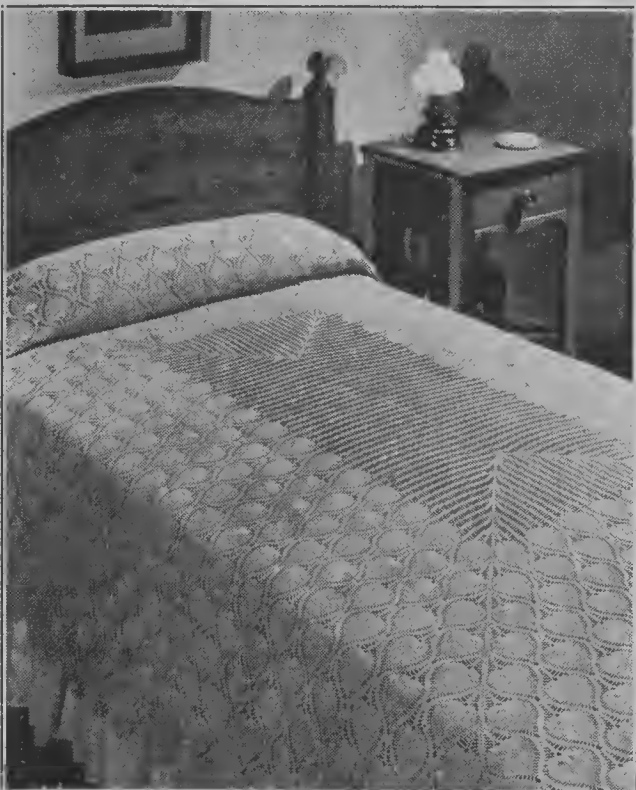
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Design No. 859



This lovely design is stamped on nice-quality white cotton and is tinted in pretty colors suitable for either a boy or a girl. The tinting is done by a new process making it sun and water-

fast. Only a small amount of embroidery is necessary to complete it. Design No. 859, size 36 by 54 inches complete with threads to work. Price \$2.25.



Crocheted Bedspread

Pattern No. C-336

A household treasure in popular pineapple design crocheted, lacy as sea foam and pleasant to make. Can be made large or small as you prefer and suitable for either a bedspread or tablecloth. The pineapple pattern is not at all difficult to follow. Pattern No. C-336. Price 25 cents.

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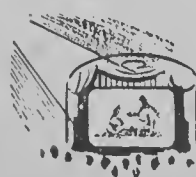
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Trousseau Plans

No. 3799—This easily made blouse features white collar and cuffs and a double row of eyelet down the center front. Second version has stand-up collar and three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast and 3 yards 1½-inch eyelet. Price 25 cents.

No. 3762—A button-on panel gives extra swing to this full four-gore skirt. Can also be made without panel and with a large saddle pocket. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist. Size 28 (16 years) requires 2½ yards 54-inch material; 3½ yards military braid. Plain four-gore skirt 2½ yards 54-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 3796—A sleeveless dress for warm summer days. Front bodice tucks are released as unpressed pleats in the skirt and extend all the way around. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 14 requires 4 yards 39-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 3820—The dress for the bride's mother features a softly gathered lace top on a snug yoke. Moderately flared skirt has seven gores. Equally lovely in printed silk made with three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 18 requires 2½ yards 39-inch fabric for skirt and lower bodice; 1½ yards 35-inch lace for top. Price 35 cents.

No. 3455—Dress to be worn from morning to night, features double-breasted coat effect. Cross-over bodice buttons closed; skirt has two pleats to accent the coat line. Hip pockets, detachable white collar and cuffs and patent belt complete the picture. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4½ yards 39-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast. Price 35 cents.

No. 8429—The going-away suit may be of silk bengaline or a soft wool. Four-gore skirt has front pleat for walking ease; jacket has nipped-in waist and hips may be slightly padded. Roll collar fits snugly at the neck. Second version shows cardigan neckline with bias-bound front and pockets. Stole pattern included. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 40-inch bust. Size 18 requires 3¼ yards 54-inch material for suit. Price 50 cents.

No. 8425—Scalloped neckline with net insert, close-fitting bodice that buttons or zips at center back, lily-point sleeves and a scalloped overskirt are featured in this lovely bride's dress of lace over satin. Bridesmaid's dress is shorter with a deep neckline, three-quarter, bow-tied sleeves and cummerbund waistline. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 8¾ yards 39-inch fabric for underskirt and bodice lining; 5 yards 35 or 39-inch lace flouncing for overskirt and for the bodice 1½ yards 35-inch all-over lace (6½ yards combined); ½ yard net for yoke. Bridesmaid dress (size 16) requires 7½ yards 39-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered.

Write name and address clearly.

Note price to be included with order.

Patterns may be ordered from the Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.

Simplicity Patterns

Nylon on the Trail

by J. S. McGILL

*With a hey-hey-ho,
Git along little doggies,
For I'm ridin' with
nylon,
And I'm fresh as the
dawn.*



Hope Hunter, High River, Alberta, twirls a nylon lariat; the trappings on the horse are also of nylon, woven by Hunter and his wife.

THE cowboy on the rangeland has a new song—something that sounds like a commercial for a nylon plant but isn't, for nylon has sure changed life on the range and eased off bronco-busting for both man and beast.

Credit goes to Hope Hunter, an ex-stampede artist and cow puncher who retired from rodeo life in 1946 and set to work at his High River, Alberta, home to perfect a rope treatment formula. However, the stuff which really clinched his cinches was developed in a laboratory of the U.S. DuPont de Nemour and Company plant way back in 1927.

There, a group of lab workers were juggling molecules of chemicals about seeking the formation of a "giant" molecule such as that found in the natural fibres of cotton, rubber and silk. A pattern was found but in this pattern, unlike that followed by nature, the molecules were joined end to end like links in a chain.

Further experimentation uncovered the fact that this new substance stretched easily, and unlike natural fibres could be pulled to three or four times its original length when cooled. Also, the more it was stretched, the more elastic it became.

This was "nylon" which was to revolutionize the textile and industrial world for it proved to be tougher, stronger and more durable than any fibre found in nature.

During the second World War, nylon was used extensively in making parachutes and towlines for gliders, as well as for textiles and certain domestic and surgical supplies. With the end of the war, naturally there was much nylon fibre available from war surplus. Hope Hunter bought some and began making nylon ropes at his High River home.

Nylon rope proved to be stronger than any rope Hunter had used before and had the advantage of stretching and giving a little when pulled tight.

"When you rope a calf and she pulls up tight, either the rope busts or the calf goes down," Hope says, explaining the advantage of his product. "But with nylon rope, there's just enough give to keep the calf on her feet and allow the rider to play with it, as though it were a fish on a line."

Hunter made test trials with nylon lariats but found they fell limp. He began working on a formula for treating and stiffening his rope, discovered a method and now range and bronco-busting cowboys are beating a path-way to his door.

Comes the yearly Calgary Stampede and cowboy-contestants from Canada and the U.S. are tramping the 40-mile jaunt from Calgary to High River to buy not only lariats, but cinches, fancy bridles, hackamores, breast-collars, belts and saddle decorations—all made of nylon. Nylon takes to color dyes like soap to water and thus provides stampedeers with bright saddle gear and plenty of "local" color.

Hunter also supplies riding clubs and horse show competitors with saddle equipment. He claims that nylon cinches, or girths, are wonderful for horses. They never stiffen in moisture and are unaffected by sweat, nor do they "cinch-gall" the horse.

Cowboys, however, aren't the only professional riders using Hope Hunter's goods. Canada's Mounties are wearing nylons, too. Oh, not the stockings—nylon lanyards attached to their .455 colt pistols.

Neck ropes which Hunter made for horses, were only a step from lanyards for the Mounties, and upon questioning R.C.M.P. Commissioner Stewart T. Wood, who investigated the new product, he obtained a go-ahead signal to supply the R.C.M.P. with 2,000 nylon lanyards.

Since 1873, the Mounties had been wearing lanyards of cotton which required vigorous washing and whitening. The nylon lanyards proved easy to clean and dried quickly—in a matter of minutes—without impairing their quality at all, owing to the special protection treatment which Hunter gives all his products. Where the old-style lanyard was machine twisted, the nylon one is hand-braided, giving it added endurance. Nylon lanyards are now standard equipment of the Force, and if you've witnessed any smart red-coated figures riding around the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa lately, you may have noticed how their lanyards stand out whitely against the red serge tunic.

It was only natural that Canada's Armed Services should be interested in Hunter's work with nylon rope and Hunter, himself a soldier of World War I, and his war bride of that period, were indeed pleased to be able to provide shoulder lanyards for the

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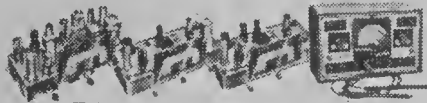
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Lord Strathcona Horse outfit in Korea. The Army has found the shoulder lanyards superior to all others they have used, and Hunter says he and Mrs. H. are kept busy filling orders from various regimental units for different colors and designs, and at the same time, sending out samples, on request, to other regiments.

Says Hunter, "We feel very happy to know that in some small measure we are contributing something to the Armed Services equipment that is not only attractive, serviceable and durable, but as well, a hand-made product that is in itself something new, practicable and worth while."

That hand-made quality in our day of the machine is a chalk-up for the good ol' days and proves that the

machine has not yet taken the place of the craftsman even in something as modern as the nylon field.

Latest feather in Mr. Hunter's cap is a special nylon hand-braided rope of dimensions that will hold an elephant. Light and not bulky, this was made especially for T. C. Case, president of the World Alpine Club. Case had been hunting all over the continent for a special rope to use for the dual purpose of big game hunting in Africa and mountain climbing. Upon hearing of Hope Hunter's success with nylon rope, he ordered a special one made to certain specifications. Testing will prove whether this rope lives up to the belief that it exceeds anything heretofore in use. If it does, mountain climbers and big game hunters will be

joining that bridle path to Hunter's home.

Hope Hunter is planning to expand his business claimed to be the only nylon-lariat and range-horse trimming business in the world. Helpers will do the braiding and he and Mrs. H. will do the treating and finishing.

Already he has visions of an old-time ranch house with corral and bunkhouses where not only cowboys but souvenir-hunting tourists will be knocking at his door; and where old friends of stampede days can toast their toes and talk of old times.

In the meantime, he and Mrs. H. are busy turning out ropes and lanyards, perhaps listening to the echo of a happy cowboy singing the praises of Nylon on the Trail.

Twice around

Continued from page 8

do about that Meg," he complained. "I like t' die if I do. She jest sets there and moons around all the time."

"She do her work?" asked Great-Aunt.

"Oh, yes, ma'am, she does it all right. But they ain't no git t' her."

"Reckon she's in love, sure. There ain't nothing like it, Gus. Why, you'd ought to seen Joe there when he came courtin' me. You think he's clumsy now, but you'd ought to known him then—all fists and thumbs, he was, and blushed like everything. Didn't have no memory, either; forgot hisself all the time."

"I bet!" laughed Gus Elker, slapping his thigh.

Great-Uncle was outraged. "That ain't so," he said, with all the dignity he could muster.

"He don't forget so easy now," sighed Great-Aunt, "except some things he oughtn't to forget."

THERE was a silent interchange between my great-uncle and my great-aunt, and for that moment the room gave out no sound but the ghost-like flickering of the flame in the table lamp, and the faint settling of ashes in the kitchen range. Something warm and alive passed from eyes to eyes there, and back; and it was clear that they had spoken without words, in perfect understanding.

Gus did not see. His humor faded; he became morose and leaned forward, looking to where the fire gleamed in the chinks of the old stove. "I don't know what t' do about Meg," he said again. "Now she says she ain't goin' to the skating at Grell's this comin' Friday, and she likes t' skate. She skates about the best I seen in these parts."

"Oh, she can't stay home from that," protested Great-Aunt Lou. "She sure can't. Why, you tell her everybody'll know she didn't come because she was afraid she'd see Bessie and Jed there. You tell her that. If she ain't pride enough to come, no matter who sees her there, she ain't worth havin'."

"Hoh! That won't do no good," said Gus.

"You try it and see. I reckon that'll bring her around. Heavens t' Betsy! In my day, a girl didn't wilt up that easy, no sir!"

"Meg is kind a' delicate-like, ma'am."

"Land sakes! She ain't no more delicate than I am. Don't you be babying her, Gus!"

"Well, I'll tell her, ma'am, but I don't think she'll be comin'."

"If she keeps the same mind, you send her over to talk to me, you hear."

Gus opened the door and half-turned. The snow swirled in, crystal flakes gleaming in the warm lamp-light. "All right. But I bet me she don't go to that skatin'."

Great-Aunt Lou smiled and said nothing more, turning to her sewing while Gus' footsteps creaked away in the snow across the barnyard.

Friday night came at last, and the sky was clear of clouds, with a full moon shining low in the east. All day, Jed had been silent and a little depressed, almost sullen, but Great-Aunt said not a word to him until the time to go to Grell's mill pond was almost upon us. Then she turned to Jed and asked him why he was so glum.

"A body'd think you was the last rose of summer, the way your head is hung," she said. "Like as if all your spunk has run out."

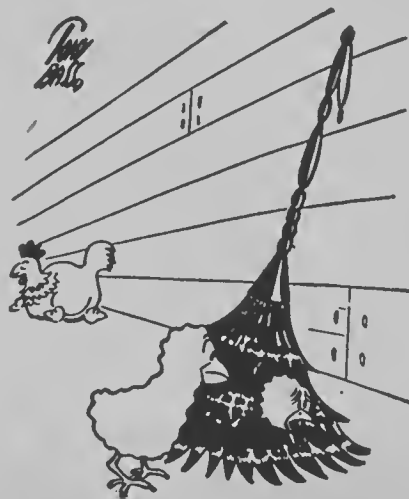
He smiled weakly. "I'll sure be missin' that skatin', ma'am."

"Well, you'll have your Bessie."

He shook his head at that. "No, ma'am, I reckon I won't. Seems Bessie just wouldn't come. She said it wouldn't be fit the two of us bein' here alone, and I guess might be she's right. So she'll be sittin' at home thinkin' of me, and I'll be sittin' here thinkin' about her."

"Well, 'pears to me you could think better together," said Great-Aunt, tartly.

We went out to the back porch. The moonlight streamed across the snow-held earth, making long shadows



"I guess mother doesn't like me any more, Richard."

of the buildings on Great-Uncle's farm, marking the line of the rail fence on the snow, twice its size. It gleamed from a thousand flakes fallen that morning, just enough of a light fall to cloak the earth once more in purest white, and not making the skating too difficult. I looked up at Great-Aunt. There was just the ghost of a smile on her lips, and her eyes were twinkling.

"I don't think it's right to leave that boy sitting there," she said.

"You don't!" hollered Great-Uncle. "I never did think so, but I figured since you was outa your mind, a body might as well humor you."

Great-Aunt Lou opened the door and called to Jed, who came at once to the threshold. "Joe and me's been thinking," she said, "and I guess it wouldn't do any harm if the house was left alone. So you just come along."

A kind of breathless relief shone in Jed Harton's face. "That's fine, ma'am. I'll just go get Bessie."

"You bring her around to where we are," said Great-Aunt. "I got plenty lunch packed. We'll be on that island, where all the others are."

"All right, ma'am. I sure will."

"You remember, now. We'll be waitin' for you."

WE set out for the mill pond, which lay to the east beyond Ed Burke's place and the tree-shrouded Ortell house atop the Mill Bluff, rising at the west edge of the pond. The night air was crisp. Here and there, a little snow still held to the trees, making dim ghosts in wooded places, and the moonlight itself seemed to be alive in the air. The moon was great and round, yellow in the east, casting long shadows still. Off in the hills to the south, a pair of owls hooted, and from Sac Prairie to the east rose the hum of village life. Already from the immediate distance rose the joyous cries of the neighbors, gathering at Grell's mill pond for the party.

We went along the fence line, past the stump where Gus Elker had first poured out his woe about Meg, past Ed Burke's farm, and around Ortell's hill, descending to the pond's edge, and making our way out over the ice to the island, which lay just a little off center to the west of the Grell house and the mill along the east shore. A great bonfire burned on the island, and people were dark shadows around it. Out on the pond, the first skaters were exercising, cutting figures, their cries coming clear in the crisp air.

"You reckon Meg'll be there?" asked Great-Uncle, puzzled.

"Meg'll be there," said Great-Aunt, with finality.

So she was; a brown-eyed, quiet girl, with curly hair. She looked something like my cousin Kathie, with full lips and a fine nose, and skin as soft as the silk of milkweed pods. But though she was there, she was not happy; nor was Gus, though he made a pretense of being overjoyed to see us.

"Hoh! Looks like a wake!" said Great-Aunt caustically.



"I dislike my aunt very much!"

"I can't skate," mourned Gus.

"Well, if worse comes to worst, I reckon Joe can skate with Meg. Or the boy."

Great-Uncle punished her with his eyes. For my part, I needed no urging, despite the look in Meg's eyes which clearly implied that she had no intention of skating with a mere boy.

Great-Aunt settled herself and announced quietly, "We'll wait here for Jed."

"Jed?" queried Gus. "You ain't meanin' t' set there and say that feller's comin' here! If that ain't gall!"

"I invited him to bring Bessie along."

Meg gaped and looked as if she could not believe she had heard rightly. Gus glanced swiftly at Great-Uncle; his brow furrowed; then a faint gleam came into his eyes, and his mustache began to twitch.

"Bessie," he repeated. "Did he go to git Bessie?"

Great-Aunt nodded. "He thought they'd have to spend the night just settin' to home, thinkin' about each other, but at the last minute Joe and I figured he might just as well come, too."

"That Bessie's right here, now," said Gus, with faint triumph. "She come with Tom Raka."

"Oh, no. She's to home, thinkin' about Jed," said Great-Aunt with a grave twinkle. "Jed said so."

"Oh, by Jukas! You did it," said Gus, jerking off his wrinkled hat and resettling it violently on his head, his laughter flowing forth. "I be dog, Joe Stoll, if you ain't got the smartest woman!"

Great-Uncle turned amazed eyes upon Gus Elker.

My great-aunt just continued to smile, saying nothing, until she caught sight of a lone figure coming from the direction of Ortell's hill. "Here comes Jed now," she said.

It was Jed. He was less morose than he had been in the kitchen, but he was not happy either. His eyes

snapped and he revealed a kind of anger. He was holding it in well, but in his expression lay the knowledge of a man betrayed.

"Where's Bessie?" demanded Great-Aunt, feigning amazement.

"I don't know," he said tensely, "and, beggin' your pardon, ma'am, I don't care."

"You'll miss the first time around the pond," cried Great-Aunt. "They're just gettin' ready to set out."

There was a moment of portentous silence. Then Jed turned almost sheepishly to Meg. "Will you, Meg?" he asked gently. "I guess I ain't been as smart as I thought I was, but it ain't too late."

Meg got up without answering, and sat down where he could put on her skates. There was not a word said between them. He put on her skates, and then his own. He helped her off the island's shore, out upon the moon-bathed ice, and slowly, gracefully, they moved off to join the skaters.

"Ain't that a pitchur!" said Gus.

"I knew he just had to find that Bessie out," said Great-Aunt thoughtfully. "And I figured this would do it. Imagine him settin' there, believing she was thinkin' about him all night long! I thought my Joe was the last man alive could be took in that easy!"

Great-Uncle grunted and said, with all the dignity he could muster, that he had been aware of what she was up to, all the time.

"But it ain't the first time around that counts," continued Great-Aunt, smiling fondly at Great-Uncle. "This time he'll see Bessie with Tom; it'll take him a little to swallow that. But next time, if he takes Meg twice around the Pond, why, Gus, I guess your worries about Meg are over."

They were not in sight when the second time around began. They had kept right on going. Even while we were looking a little apprehensively for them, they came skating past, not seeing us, not knowing we were there at all, skating slowly, appreciatively, arm-in-arm under the moon, with eyes for no one but each other, and the moonlight making their eager young faces seem like flowers in the winter night.

Spring Care of Hair

Continued from page 72

cleaning agent used, it is of first importance that certain steps be followed: (1) Brush the hair thoroughly. (2) Use warm water and thoroughly wet the hair and scalp. (3) Make an application of shampoo and work it to a good lather. (4) Rinse off the first lather and make another. This second lather should be thoroughly rinsed from the hair.

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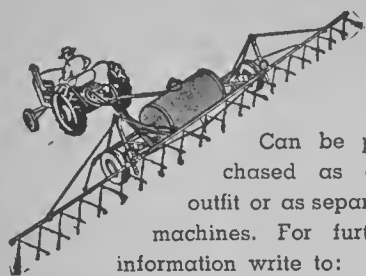
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The Bears Are After Us!

Ranchers in parts of Alberta have trouble with raiding bears

by JULIA NELSON

THE three bears aren't coming home for dinner these days. They are dining out on beefsteak and the ranchers are footing the bill.

A bear presents an appealing study in wild life to many people. Ambling across a clearing or loitering curiously about a campsite, his sensitive ears alert and his brown nose exploring, he is another special experience for vacationers, and should be preserved as such. His company manners are excellent.

When the company departs his good manners go. It is a horrifying thing to see what a bear can do to valuable livestock. In August, 1951, a fine Hereford cow was found dead near Waterton Glacier National Park,

thick, rendered into over six gallons of grease.

There is no official record of the number of losses that can justifiably be attributed to raiding bears. However, ranchers can verify two or three killings a year in this area of six to ten miles. The northern park line in this part of southern Alberta is about 40 miles long and it seems safe to assume that many more cattle whose carcasses are not discovered are killed by bears in the same area. Multiplied by the total mileage of park and forest reserve boundary in the province this can add up to an imposing total of cattle casualties. Again multiply the number of cattle killed by the present value of these animals and the economic loss becomes severe.

Many people will tell you that only grizzly bears kill livestock. Contrary testimony has been given by at least



south of here. Her flesh was torn open across the back in several deep gashes, her head was battered and swollen.

Her suffering calf lay near the dead cow, helpless in the desiccating summer heat. His nose bones were crushed, claw marks branded his back and flies swarmed over his infested wounds. A relieving death, which his attacker had failed to administer, was his only prospect.

Huge bear tracks, too wide to span with the spread of a man's hand, and pressed deep into the soft soil near the kill, left silent evidence of the criminal. A monstrous grizzly was responsible for this vicious attack.

District rancher George Nelson meted out justice to the mighty predator. A month after the loss of his cow and calf Nelson trapped a grizzly of immense proportions whose tracks equalled those of the killer. This was the seventh bear he caught during the summer, but its size dwarfed that of all its predecessors.

Blocked roads prevented the accurate weighing of the bear, but all estimates placed its weight at well over 1,000 pounds. His claws measured five inches; from nose to tail he measured almost eight feet; a tape from one front foot over his back and down to the other front foot revealed a measure of nine feet. His head was also of an almost unprecedented size—14 inches between the ears and 17 inches from the crown of his head to the end of his nose. A third of the fat from this animal, which was cut off in great slabs five or six inches

three experienced hunters in this area. They say that most blacks are not killers, and not all grizzlies will ravage, but outlaws appear in both species.

Both blacks and grizzlies will follow the killers, and the more scavenging followers there are the more the killers have to work. This suggests that both killers and scavengers should be destroyed.

The woods in this part of the country are full of bears. During a few months of last summer 17 bears were killed along six miles of the park boundary.

BOOK REVIEW

Wild Life Sanctuary

A well-known writer describes the problems and satisfactions inherent in setting up a sanctuary in a central Alberta town

IN his recent book, entitled "The Sanctuary," Kerry Wood builds a good case for prairie towns undertaking the development and maintenance of a sanctuary for wild life as a form of community project. He goes further and advocates the development of small projects by individual farmers.

The author-naturalist presents his message by recounting the experiences in a prairie town—Red Deer, Alberta—in which the local people have set up such a wild life preserve.

A homesteader in the district, John Gaetz, encouraged wild animals and birds on his farm on the outskirts of town. Following the death of Mr. and

There are a number of reasons why the ranchers cannot cope with the bear problem without assistance. In the first place, they do not have the necessary time. Even if they have the leisure, a bounty of \$15 a bear often does not begin to compensate them for their time. It is possible to ride the hills for a week and not even see a grizzly. It takes the bounty from many bears to pay a hunter's funeral expenses if the first shot does not kill!

Trapping does not provide a quick and easy solution. The setting must be surrounded by brush or wire for the safety of livestock or passers-by; the trap must be visited every day, even if it is eight miles up in the brush. Then if the set is made you will, in all likelihood, catch the scavenger bears—if you catch anything—and the killer, nervous of the enclosure or frightened by the evidence of earlier bear deaths, will move to another part of the pasture where he can kill and eat in peace.

Occasional bear hunters have been employed by the provincial government. Their numbers are so few, relative to the problem, that they cannot begin to contend with it. At the request of local ranchers, 16 sections of land were cut off the southeast extremity of Waterton Glacier Park four years ago, to be used for grazing. Many of these same ranchers no longer put their cattle onto these pastures, due to the high risk of losses to foraging bears.

In the opinion of this writer, the problem goes much deeper than the necessity of killing bears on the range land. You will accomplish very little by swatting flies beside a manure pile; nor will you accomplish much by killing bears on the range when they breed unmolested in the parks. This would suggest additional hunters should be employed to kill bears, not only in grazing sections and community pastures, but also in parks and reserves.

Let the bear population be kept within reasonable limits and then possibly ranchers too will be able to smile benevolently when, on their Sunday drive, they see a half-tame bear lumbering through the park.

Mrs. Gaetz the budding sanctuary fell into neglect. The efforts of Red Deer citizens led to its being made a wild life sanctuary and provincial park under the care of a local committee.

The book is a series of incidents rather than a coherent story. It describes the experiences of the boys and girls that have frequented the park; it stresses animals and birds to be seen and outlines wood-lore of interest to the young.

"The Sanctuary" is a light, pleasant, readable advocacy of wild life conservation.

Publisher: Kerry Wood, Box 122, Red Deer, Alberta; \$1.50.

Stabilizing North

Continued from page 9

The farm is fully modern, even to the point of having complete electric lighting. Visitors to Cumberland today marvel at this model farm unit, literally in the middle of nowhere, which would put many a farm in the southern farming belt to shame. It has a fine residence, machine and repair shop, barn, double-decker chicken house, animal sheds and a full line of up-to-date power machinery.

Stocky, jovial Roy Herbert, farm manager, has spent most of his 45 years in the north and thinks the department farm is gaining ground steadily. He says the average native is a little slow at picking up farming techniques, but attributes this to a

background of hunting, trapping and fishing, passed on from father to son for centuries. A current inventory would show 210 acres under cultivation, with an additional 420 brush-cleared and awaiting breaking this summer. Livestock now includes 72 head of cattle, 20 pigs, three horses and 420 chickens.

Resources officials say the farm hasn't had a chance to prove itself yet, either as a means of training Cumberland natives to become farmers, or as a paying proposition economically. There have been setbacks. In 1948, the entire crop was flooded out and again last year a field of barley in a low-lying area succumbed to rising water levels. Heavy fall rains and early snowfalls these past two years haven't helped either.

Consequently, crop yields to date have not been exceptional by any means. Wheat last fall ran 30 bushels to the acre; oats from 35 to 40. Clover and alfalfa followed more or less the same pattern, while high water wiped out the barley altogether. But then the farm is still undergoing the usual growing pains and, according to Mr. Herbert, should start paying off within the next four or five years.

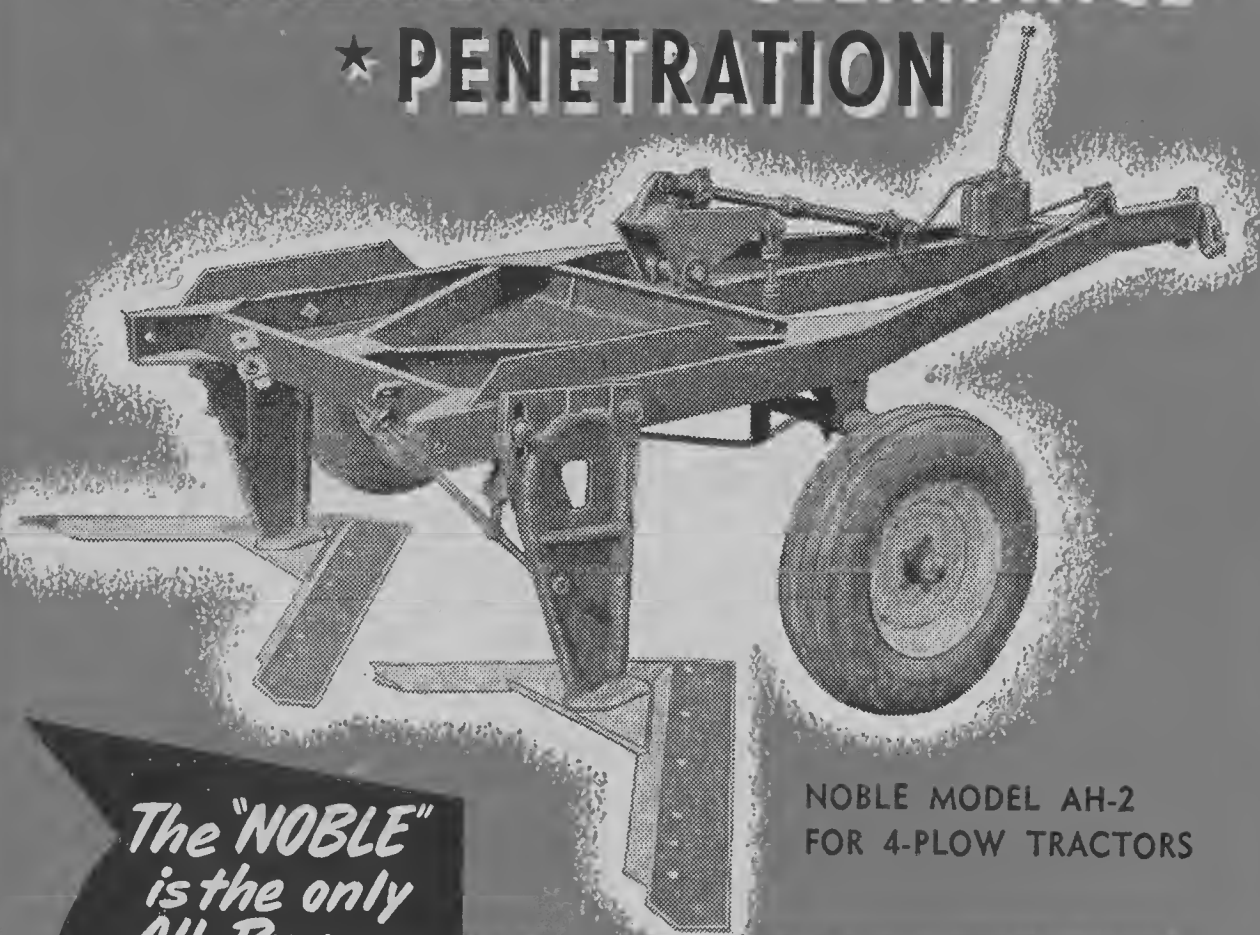
A select few of Cumberland's native residents, eager to start farming for themselves, may get their chance this spring. The resources department has set aside 320 acres—70 of which have already been broken—for this purpose. It is expected that the remaining acreage will be made ready for use this summer or the spring of 1953. The plots have been laid out in such a way

that each can be extended to cover an additional 40 acres. It has been learned that the department will likely lease the land to natives on a 33-year, share-crop basis.

FORMER marine life turned up in the soil by breaking crews last fall, shows that this land was part of the Cumberland lake-bed some thousands of years ago. The soil is very heavy, described by agrologists as an immature alluvium clay, which they have classified into a Cumberland association, and rated as fair for crop raising.

Cumberland's fur-trappers-turned-farmers will be able to draw on the department farm as a supply base for seed, machinery and livestock. The department hopes to start them off

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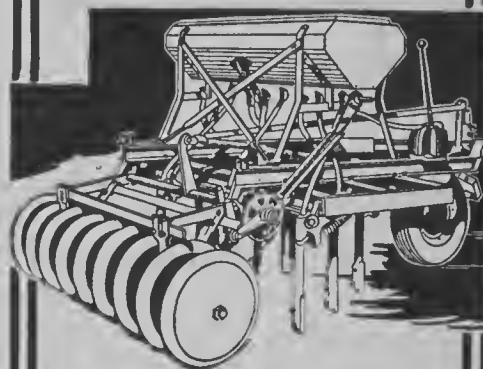
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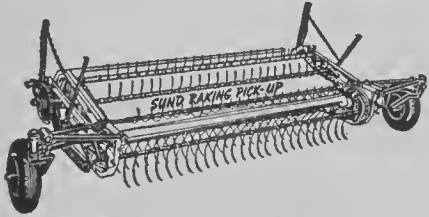
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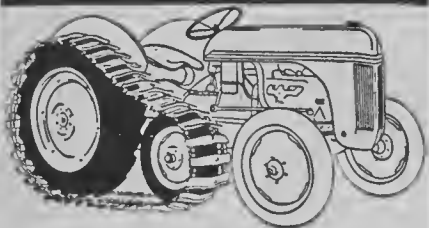
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ADDRESS.....

raising coarse grains and forage crops to be used for building up basic livestock herds. When they have sufficient experience behind them, they may branch out into wheat, or more likely, the growing of registered coarse grain and forage crop seed for sale commercially.

Much of Cumberland's surface area is muskeg. With proper drainage and dyking, from 5,000 to 10,000 acres could be reclaimed for agricultural use, perhaps more. At any rate, resources officials believe sufficient land will be made available to rehabilitate all of Cumberland's residents planning to become "sons of the soil." The swing to farming would greatly ease the pressure now exerted on Cumberland's fur and fish resources; and for those who take up full-time farming, fur trapping will fade out of the picture altogether.

Since the emphasis so far has been on Cumberland House, agriculture in most other northern regions is still an unknown quantity. The department's approach here has been through gardening, which is being encouraged and helped along in practically every settlement south of the Churchill River system. Within the last decade, horticultural societies, garden clubs and school gardening projects have sprung up at a surprising rate at most northern settlements.

Beauval and Ile a la Crosse are two notable examples of settlements which have come a long way in a short time. School children at Beauval organized a junior garden club last year and will grow their first community garden this summer. Ile a la Crosse boasts the farthest north horticultural society in Saskatchewan. Not many gardens were seen in and around these settlements ten years ago. Today, there are few families without one.

ASIDE from promoting horticulture, the resources department is endeavoring to find out what will grow best in the north and where. To do this, it established test plots last year in half a dozen settlements across the north. A number of varieties of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and clover were tested. When the plots were examined last fall it was found that Saunders wheat appeared to grow better than Thatcher. Warrior barley had it over all other varieties. Fast maturing Larain oats were superior to both Ajax and Exeter. A little discouraging, however, were the poor wheat yields at the more northerly points like La Loche, where soils were found to lack sufficient phosphorus. On the other hand, Ladak alfalfa and Alsike clover thrived everywhere.

In some respects northern climatic conditions appear to favor agriculture. Summer days are longer than in the south, providing extra hours of high intensity sunlight. And this, coupled with ample precipitation, results in the rapid growth and maturing of plants. The frost-free period in areas adjacent to water last from early June to mid-September. This doesn't necessarily hold true for locations further inland, for as yet, meteorological data on the north is still sketchy.

The ultimate phase of northern agricultural development would be small-scale mixed farming. Many areas south of the Churchill and west of Lac la Ronge appear particularly suited for this. Data gained from the test plots in the next few years will probably bear this out. Resources officials be-

lieve legume and forage crops could be grown for seed, finding a ready market. They think livestock could quite logically fit into the picture, too.

Unfortunately, there's a catch to this line of reasoning. Years of experience has taught northern administrators that it isn't always easy to deal with natives. Two centuries of exploitation and indifference has left them both resentful and skeptical of the white man and his ways. It's only within the last decade or so that any efforts have been made to help them.

This comparatively recent about-face in attitude hasn't got them convinced yet, and it will take almost unlimited patience, conditioned with understanding, to penetrate the wall of native skepticism. Another thing: Indians and Metis are inherent hunters and trappers. There's a common saying that an Indian will chase a weasel worth only 35 cents, for 50 miles rather than stay in one place and earn a good day's wages. Converting these people into farmers is going to be a difficult task.

There is a growing belief in some circles that the expanding fields of mining, forest industry and tourism will draw people from the prairies into the north. Once there, it's possible that a few of them would recognize and take advantage of new farming opportunities, thus setting the pace for others to follow.

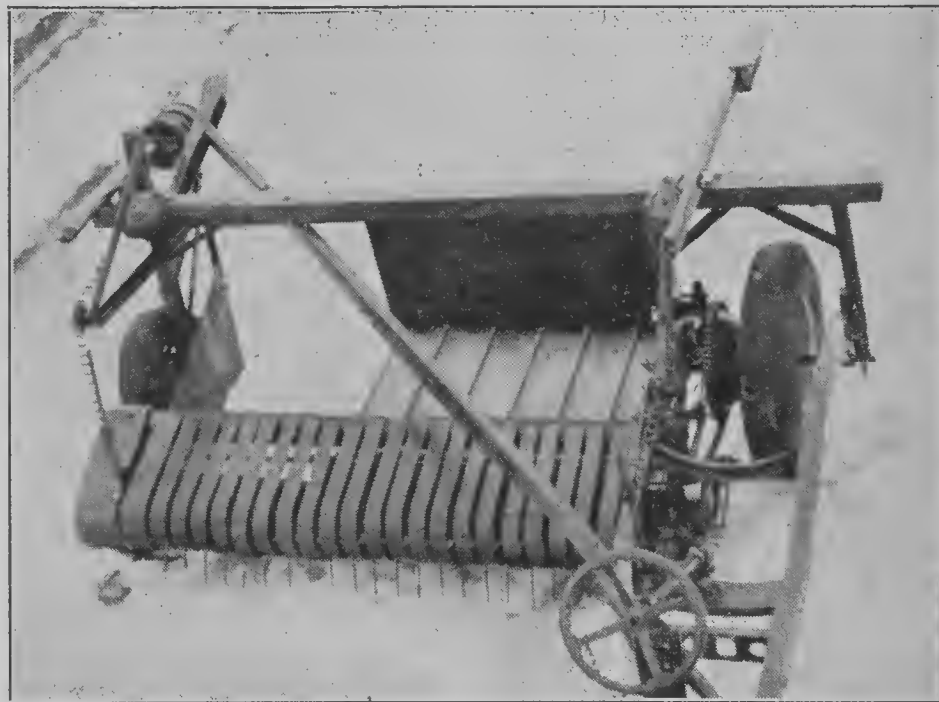
Quite apart from this, and in another category, would be the

Saskatchewan River Delta, mentioned earlier in this article. The Delta region spreads over millions of acres stretching west and south from Cumberland House for nearly 100 miles. At present, the land is of little value, for most of it is muskeg. Reclaimed, it could be used to rehabilitate a large number of natives in immediate and outlying areas. Possibly a scheme similar to the Metis farm colonies set up in northern Alberta could be put into effect here to great advantage.

Some agricultural experts believe comprehensive drainage and dyking would expose up to 2,000,000 acres of productive agricultural land. But the cost of doing this would admittedly be too great for Saskatchewan to shoulder alone. There has been some talk of having the job done jointly by the federal and provincial governments, presumably along the lines of PFRA. When, and if, it will be done, is another question.

It is difficult to speak in concrete terms about northern agriculture today. Difficult because agriculture in the north is still in its earliest beginnings. As for its future, resources officials have summed it up this way: If it can help fill food larders in northern homes and bring in a little extra income at the same time, it will have fulfilled its purpose. And if Cumberland House can be used as a yardstick of progress, then the future of agriculture in northern Saskatchewan looks reasonably good.

Home-Made Swath Turner



ILLUSTRATED here is a swath turner made on the farm of Craig Wilson, six miles northeast of Drumheller, by Norman Russell, farm manager. This is the most recent of a long series of labor-saving devices made by Mr. Russell during the past several years, which have included grain loaders, snowplow, bulldozer with hydraulic lift, and small tractor with a power take-off mower. Mr. Russell has a well-equipped shop provided with both oxy-acetylene and arc welders. The latter is a 200-ampere aircraft generator driven by an auto engine.

In previous years, a combine pickup mounted on an old 16-foot swather has been used on the Wilson farm to turn damp swaths. The machine illustrated was developed by Mr. Russell to secure one that is more maneuverable with lighter draft and

rubber tires. It lifts the wet swath, and drops it on the short section of combine canvas which revolves behind it, and deposits the swath on the standing stubble about three feet (center to center) to the right of where it had been lying. The pickup is hinged to the front edge of the table, which is at a fixed height of 16 inches from the ground. The height adjustment of the pickup is controlled by the steering gear, and lifting is assisted by the counter-balance weights at the rear of the machine. The drive is a roller chain from the large truck to the pickup driveshaft, and a V-belt from the pickup roller to the platform canvas drive roller.

This swath turner, designed as well as built by Mr. Russell, operates with a minimum of shattering.—Thomas Kempling.

America's "Horse-and-Buggy" Constitution

A timely study of the machinery of selecting government representatives in the United States

by JOHN H. MacCALLUM SCOTT

WHEN in November the Americans will elect one of several candidates to what is unquestionably the most powerful position in the world, the electors will be deciding far more than the domestic issue of which party is to govern their destinies for the next four years. The President of the United States is not only the Chief Executive of the wealthiest, strongest and most dynamic of all nations, but, by virtue of his control over the purse-strings of the free world, he is in a position to initiate and encourage policies which affect every corner of every continent.

The President's power rests on a Constitution that is almost as much of an anachronism in the modern world as a barrel-loading musket. It was drafted over a century-and-a-half ago by representatives of thirteen sparsely populated, agricultural states located on the very fringe of civilization. Even when joined into a single federal republic they had less significance in world affairs than Afghanistan or Guatemala today. Yet the Constitution has endured virtually unaltered, which, though a sign of its inherent

soundness, introduces serious complications where foreign policy is concerned.

The core of the American Constitution is the division of power between the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Congress is a very different body from the average European parliament. Neither the President nor the principal Secretaries of State are members of it. They belong to the Executive, a separate organization charged with carrying out the day-to-day administration of government and with initiating new policies. The President asks Congress to pass the legislation necessary to make these new policies effective.

The two Houses of Congress are both elective, but the Constitution, in order to meet difficulties that were manifest in the eighteenth century, has given each a different composition. On the one hand it was desired to set up a federal system under which all the former thirteen colonies could act as one in matters of deep concern to all, while, on the other, each was desperately anxious to preserve its own independence. The Constitution was

a compromise between these two attitudes. The House of Representatives is elected on a per capita basis, so that each state is represented roughly in proportion to its population. The Senate, however, is elected by states, each of which, quite irrespective of size, is entitled to two Senators. Thus Rhode Island, which is 1,214 square miles in size, enjoys the same senatorial representation as Texas, which is 267,339 square miles, and Nevada, which has a population of less than 200,000 has the same representation as New York, which has a population of nearly 13,000,000.

The President is elected every fourth year. There are, however, elections for a part of each House of Congress every two years. If, therefore, after two years there is a popular swing against the President, it is immediately reflected in the make-up of Congress. It may well happen that a President has Congress with him for the first two years of his term of office, but that he has a hostile Congress for the second two years. This was the case with President Truman between 1946 and 1948.

The Senate changes its composition much more slowly than the House of Representatives, which is helpful in so far as it is the body mainly charged with problems of foreign policy, and a fair measure of continuity is thus

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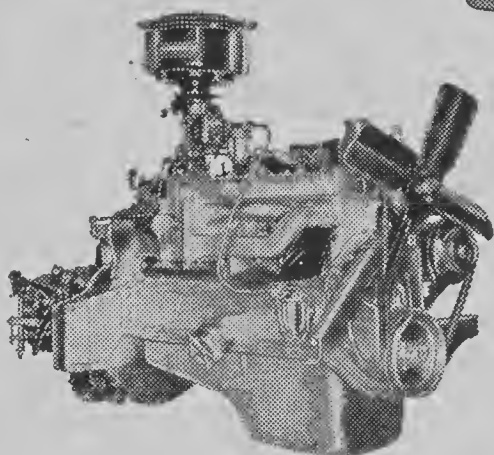
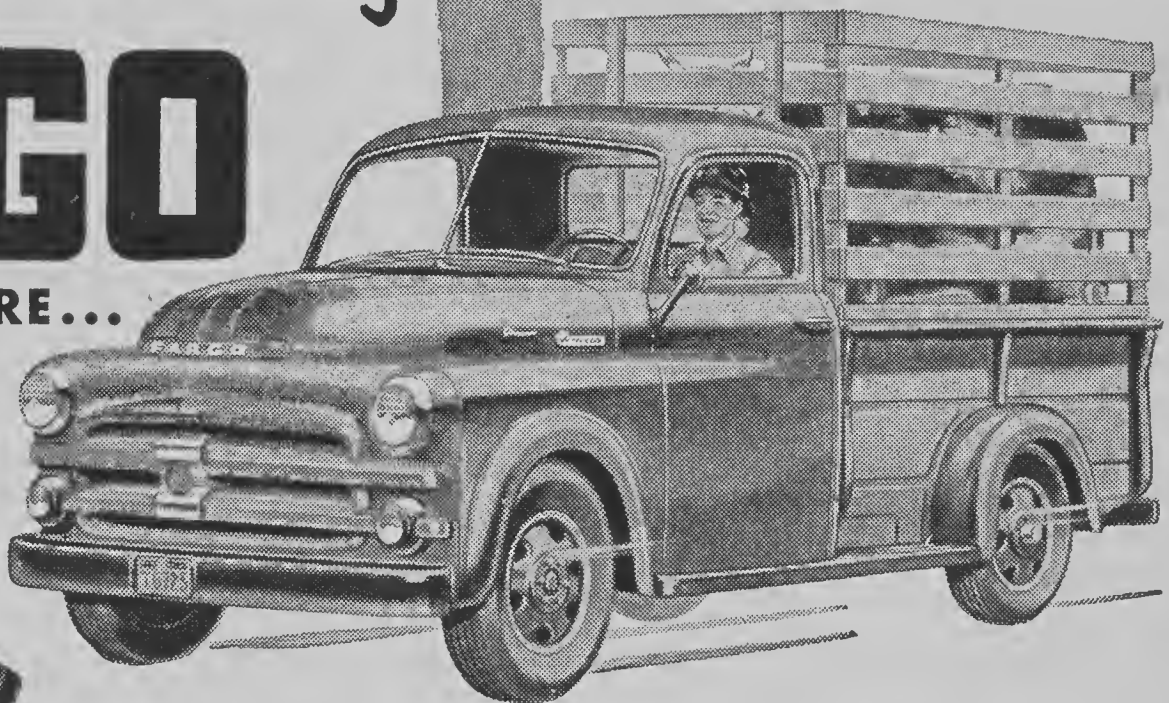
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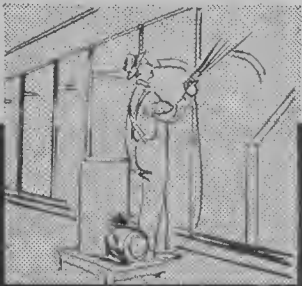
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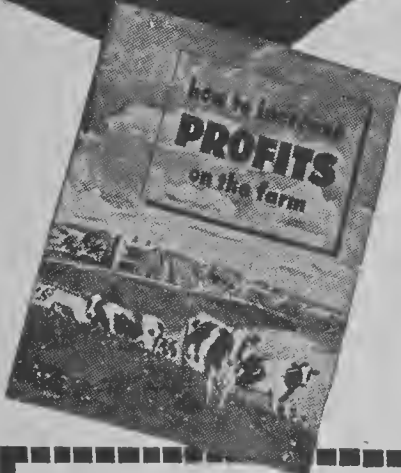
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preserved. On the other hand, the fact that the Senators represent their states rather than constituencies within the states makes them prone to take a rather more parochial view of affairs than is altogether healthy in men charged with heavy responsibilities in the international field. Many of them come to the Senate pledged to the support of local state interests, and have few qualifications for determining foreign policy and less desire to promote a sound international system than to protect, say, the copper interests of Montana or the agricultural interests of the South.

The Senate was once a hot-bed of isolationism. That time has happily passed, but even today a forward-looking President can never be quite certain that he will receive all the support he wants. Strong reactionary forces are still entrenched there, for instance, the group led by Senator McCarthy who has been calling persistently for the dismissal of Mr. Dean Acheson on the ground that his internationalism is a by-product of a Communist outlook. The new President, whoever he may be, will have to struggle hard against these elements if he wishes to continue the present policy of close association with the free European nations.

The election of the President himself is a long, cumbersome process that has already begun. In the first place the parties have to choose their candidates. This is done in national conventions which are usually held in July, but which are preceded by an interminable amount of lobbying and nimble political footwork on the part of the candidates themselves and their supporters. This, in its turn, is complicated by the institution known as primary elections. These take place only in a small number of states, but they are of special importance in that they give a fairly clear indication of how the wind of public opinion is blowing. Their object is to give the supporters of each party the opportunity of saying who they would like their party candidate to be.

These primary elections are not legally binding, but their results will be taken into account when the national conventions meet. What they seem to indicate is a very widespread distrust of the professional politician, and, in particular, of all the old stagers who have held the limelight for the last ten years or so.

The decision rests with the conventions. Then the final phase of the election will begin. The chosen candidates will tour the nation, shaking hands, speechifying, dressing up in feathers to win the Red Indian vote and acquiring a huge backlog of promises regarding the bestowal of the patronage that will accrue to them if they win. Finally, in November, the nation will go to the polls.

There is one last quirk to the system. No one will vote directly for the candidate of his choice, but for members of an electoral college by whom the election of the President will ultimately be made. This is merely a tradition and has no effect on the result since the members of the electoral college are obliged to follow the popular vote; but it has this significance, that, as the election is carried out by states, it is the majority in each state that counts. Thus, if in New York, 4,000,000 vote Democratic and 4,500,000 vote Republican, all the

New York members of the college must vote for the Republican candidate. It is, therefore, quite possible, when all the results from all the states are taken together, to find a considerable discrepancy between the actual election and the popular vote.

Between now and November the whole world will sit waiting for the Americans to make up their mind but even when they have done so three months will have to elapse before the new President takes up his duties. That also is a part of the Constitution, intended to give the newcomer time to make the long journey from his home state to Washington, which was quite an undertaking in the "horse-and-buggy" days when the American Constitution was framed.

Peace Tower

Continued from page 4

servatives will risk a stand against it.

When, therefore, I said at the beginning, that we, you and I, were the ones who were writing the budget, I meant just that. The stark truth is that it is that face in the mirror that is writing the budget and not Mr. Abbott. Already our existing social security is costing us a cool billion. Obviously more social security will cost a lot more. How far we can go is anybody's guess. If we sit around and wait for our government cheques to come in, we shall be getting cheques for being young or old, for being out of work or in bad health, in short, we shall be getting cheques for almost everything. Some say that Canadians will go to the poor house through the post office!

To recapitulate once more, we have seen we can hardly save at all on the running expenses of the country. We cannot pinch pennies and stall off Stalin. What is left then is social security. But more rather than less is what the people are demanding. The people are you and I. The clamor we keep up for more hospitalization, for more security, for more cheques is endless. The government does not choose to fight it. Finance Minister Abbott shrugs his shoulders and says: "It's their money" and then writes in what the people want him to write.

We are always asking the government for more. We are also always asking for cuts in taxes. There is only one set of taxpayers, and that is us. We are in the midst of a rob-Peter-to-pay-Paul routine. But every time we rob Peter more, we have to pay Paul more. There is no escape. There can be no tax cuts in the foreseeable future that amount to much. Before an election some nuisance taxes can be cut, but they can be sneaked back on again at the next budget.

So take a good look at the face in the mirror; that's the person who's writing the budget these days. And not making too good a job of it either.

Note to Readers

READERS of The Country Guide who may have written to, and failed to receive an acknowledgement from, the Hanson Chemical & Equipment Company, Beloit, Wisconsin, are advised that acknowledgement was rendered impossible by the theft of a mail pouch during delivery to the factory on Saturday, March 8. If the subscribers concerned will write again to the company, prompt attention is assured.

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ON April 29 the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, tabled in the House of Commons, correspondence within the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, relating to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan. This correspondence covered the period from December 28 to February 25, when foot-and-mouth disease (type A) was definitely diagnosed.

For the record, the correspondence is summarized below as reported in the daily press.

December 28: Dr. N. D. Christie, district veterinarian, Regina, wired to Dr. T. Childs, veterinary director general, Health of Animals Division, Production Service, Ottawa, reporting animals in the Burns feedlot as showing symptoms of infectious vesicular stomatitis; that the premises had been quarantined; and that a report by Dr. N. V. James was in the mails.

December 29: Dr. Childs wired to Dr. Christie to make sure that no livestock left the Burns lot, except for immediate slaughter; and instructing them to trace the infection, if possible.

January 4: Dr. Childs wired to Dr. Christie as to why the report from Dr. James had not arrived.

February 12: Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Chief, Animal Pathology Division, Science Service, Ottawa, wrote to Dr. Orlan Hall, assistant veterinary director general, Ottawa, enclosing suggestions for the collection of material from vesicular lesions to be shipped for laboratory study.

February 13: Dr. Hall wired to Dr. Christie about a telephone conversation he had had with Dr. G. E. Carlson, assistant district veterinarian in Regina, saying in part: "Please collect material from vesicular lesions ship laboratory study, Hull, Quebec. Carlson understands procedure."

February 13: Dr. Hall wrote Dr. Christie confirming his wire, saying in part: "You are advised that the study of vesicular disease in Saskatchewan was discussed yesterday with Dr. Mitchell when he pointed out nothing would be gained by sending an official from the research institute to examine the livestock involved. He was more concerned in the collection of specimens for diagnostic purposes."

February 14: Dr. Carlson sent a wire to Dr. Mitchell saying vesicular specimens had been forwarded that day by air.

Foot-and-Mouth Chronology

Incidents in the study of why the disease was not isolated more quickly

February 15: Dr. Childs wired Dr. Christie as follows: "Understand Dr. Hall in collaboration with Dr. Mitchell has issued instructions for collecting and forwarding to laboratory in Hull, material from animals suffering from infectious vesicular condition stop those instructions definitely countermanded stop definite diagnosis must be made on premises where disease exists stop understand another horse has been inoculated stop hold quarantines tight and direct results horse inoculation stop self on statutory leave when instructions issued to collect material for laboratory's examinations issued by Dr. Hall stop wire acknowledgement immediately."

February 16: Specimen from a two-year-old bovine owned by Burns and Co. received at Hull laboratory, sent by Dr. Carlson.

February 25: Laboratory report on specimen received from Dr. Carlson said: "The virus of foot-and-mouth disease (type A) was demonstrated in this material by animal inoculation and complement-fixation methods with specific typing serum."

On Wednesday, April 30, the 60-man parliamentary committee on agriculture was called to investigate the government's handling of the foot-and-mouth outbreaks, at the insistence of the opposition.

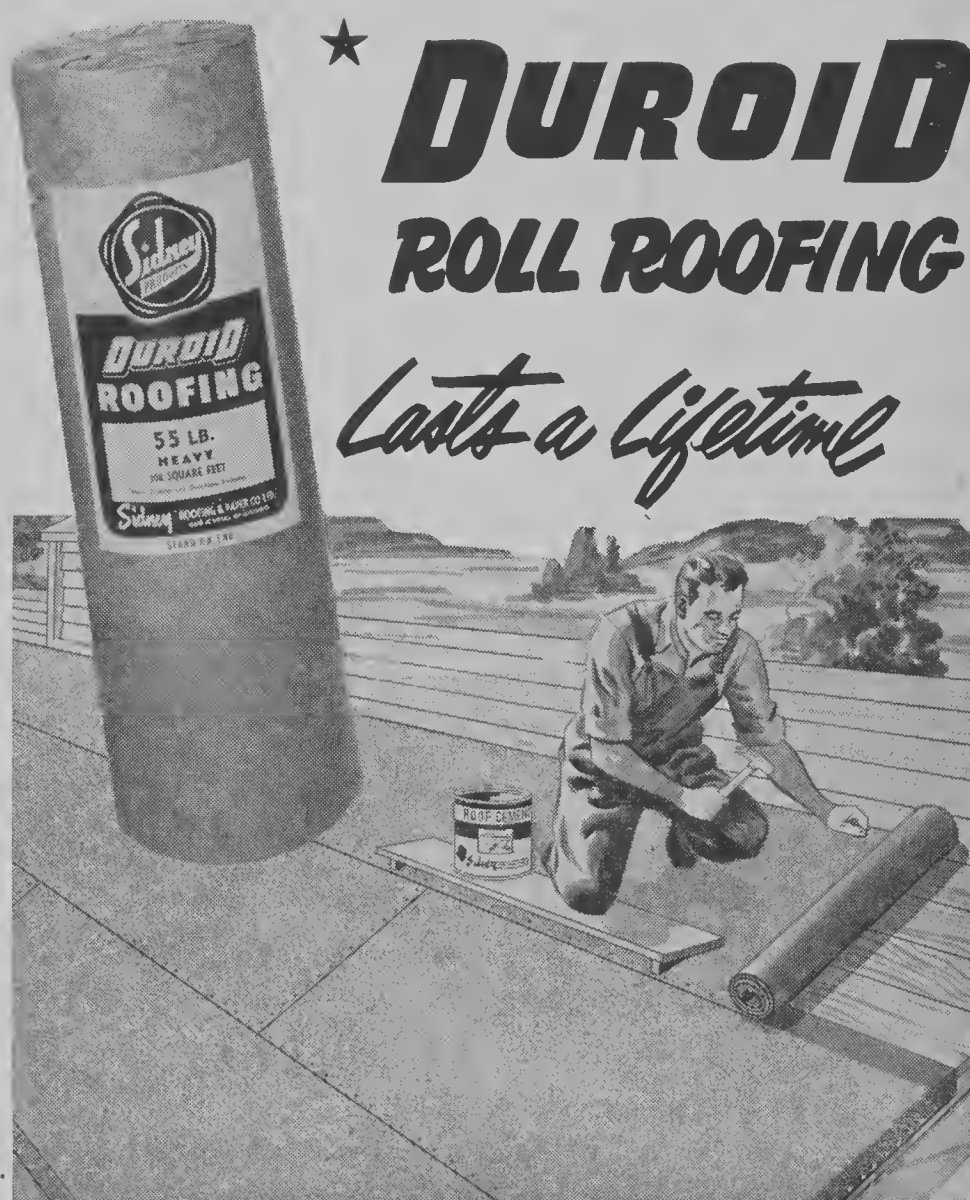
Dr. Childs, in an outline of developments from the time sick animals were first reported November 26 on the Wass farm at McLean, stated that a farm hand on the Wass farm left there on the day Mr. Wass first noticed his cattle were sick, and went to work at the nearby Hanley farm on November 29. Ten days later Hanley's cattle showed mild symptoms, but no veterinarian was called. From this herd two heifers were sent to Truax where the disease broke out in February. The Hanley outbreak was not reported to federal veterinarians, who found out about it from other farmers whose cattle were sick. Dr. Childs added that the infection was also spread by dogs running from farm to farm and by trucks picking up malt grain.

Meanwhile, as the committee began its investigation, a second outbreak on Thursday, May 1, on an

adjacent farm at Weyburn, and a third outbreak on Monday, May 5, in the Weyburn area, necessitated the immediate slaughter of 67 cattle and 18 hogs from the second outbreak, and 22 cattle and 89 hogs in the third outbreak. The third outbreak was believed to have spread by purchase from an infected farm. This outbreak involved several owners who were using rented pasture.

Meanwhile, also, the new outbreaks increased difficulties with the removal

of provincial embargoes. The Manitoba government postponed further action, and the British Columbia government served notice on May 5 that a reimposition of the embargo on the westward movement of livestock and meats from Alberta would be made, unless federal officials agreed to more stringent safeguards. The B.C. Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Harry Bowman, stipulated that livestock for immediate slaughter shipped from Alberta must be shipped only from approved feedlots to federal inspected plants in B.C., and federal inspectors must provide certification as to actual slaughter.



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Gunner Roy Eykamp and pilot Harley Rausch got these six timber wolves one afternoon on Minnitaki Lake, near Sioux Lookout, Ont. (Story on page 11.)

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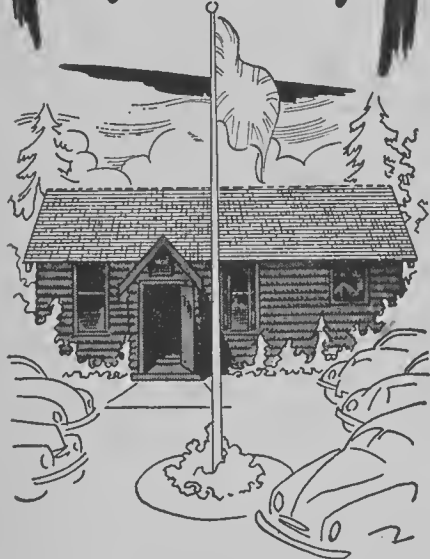
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Agricultural Items around the World

Interesting bits of information from farms of many countries

Karakul Sheep

FOR hundreds of years Karakul sheep have been raised in the Middle East. From there they were transplanted to southwest Africa, where now they are the principal means of earning dollars for the country, as well as being the principal cash crop. Southwest Africa has been raising these sheep for 40 years and now shares the world market with Soviet Russia first, and Afghanistan second, while after southwest Africa come Bessarabia, India, Iran and Iraq.

Karakul sheep are prized for the production of lambskins, which are used as fur. There are roughly three classes, commercially known as broadtail, Persian and caracul. Broadtail is the skin of prematurely born lambs; Persian lamb is the skin of lambs three to 10 days old; caracul is the trade name of skins of lambs from two weeks to two months old.

The breed has not been bred scientifically until recently, since it has from historic times been in the hands of nomadic tribes. In southwest Africa, Karakuls feed mostly on a species of karroo shrub. The Karakul population is about 3.1 million head, and about two million pelts or skins are produced each year. In recent years the United States has taken more than 70 per cent of total Karakul exports, the United Kingdom being the next largest purchaser. Karakuls are raised in the southern part, which because of its low-rainfall and high-evaporation rate, sparse vegetation and lack of watering places, cannot support any other domestic animals. The Karakuls yield the pelt of the lambs, wool from the older animals, and, in case of necessity, mutton.

Feeds 12-Year-Old Silage

A QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, farmer, short of feed for his dairy cattle because of drought, opened up a trench silo filled at least 12 years ago, and found it "as good as the day he put it in," according to "The Leader." Originally, he had built three trench silos, but used two of them four or five years ago during a previous drought. The third, now opened up, was about 100 feet long, ten feet wide and seven feet deep. It was filled with grain sorghum, loosely packed, and three feet of soil put on top. In one intervening year, it had been flooded with about two feet of water, but apparently the clayey soil had sufficiently protected the silage so that only a thin crust on top was unusable. The 100 tons of silage were calculated to be worth £A2,000 in the current dry spell. Mengel's cattle took two days to get used to the silage, but later increased milk production by 15 gallons per day.

Farming in Newfoundland

THE largest settled area of Newfoundland is the district of St. John's with 8,000 acres of cleared land, says the Canada Department of Agriculture. Here agricultural development is due to proximity and accessibility to the St. John's market with its 65,000 population.

The climate of the district is described as "suitable to certain types of crops such as leafy and root vege-

tables, and grassland farming. The rainfall is sufficiently abundant during the growing season, but it may become excessive around haying or harvesting time. Cereal crops ripen with difficulty due to the moist climate. "This is partly overcome," says the Department, "by the rapid warming of the well-drained, light-textured soils that are generally used for farming. Because these soils allow a rapid percolation of water, the danger of erosion is reduced to a minimum on the slopes of the rolling land."

Some of the larger farm operators in Newfoundland keep from 12 to 20 head of cattle, and normally have to import hay, grain and concentrates from other provinces for the winter season. However, the average full-time farmer is reported to have no more than from 12 to 20 acres of cleared land, of which about one-third is used to grow vegetables and the rest hay. There are also many part-time Newfoundland farmers with small holdings of from one to five acres, who are chiefly interested in vegetable production.

Rabbits by the Millions

FIGURES recently compiled by the Livestock Division of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture strikingly reveal the rate at which rabbits increase. Basing their calculations on the recognized gestation period of 28 to 30 days and an average litter size of six, they calculated that in a period of three years a pair of rabbits could grow into a band of nine million.

They assume each doe has eight litters of six in a year, half of which are does, and that the young breed at 15 weeks. If there are no casualties this will amount to 534, but they assume that half will be casualties, dropping the figure back to 267, which, with one of the original pair,

will amount to 268. If half of these are does and each produce 534 rabbits in the second year there will be a total increase of 71,556.

Again assuming 50 per cent casualties the third year will start with 35,912. Out of this number there would be 17,956 does and if each of these produced 534 rabbits at the end of the third year they would have produced 9,588,504 rabbits. When the figure of 35,912, which is the number with which the year started, is added the grand total of 9,624,415 rabbits is achieved.

Trees as Feed Reservoir

QUEENSLAND Country Life, Australia, reports the results of several years of investigation of fodder trees in South Africa, by A. Jurriaane, Fodder Tree Research Officer, Ermelo, South Africa. It is suggested that in drought areas, trees if properly selected and handled could not only provide shade and windbreaks, but also a valuable fodder supply. The paper suggests the possibility that an acre of fodder trees planted at the rate of 500 to 600 per acre would yield more than the same area carrying the best stands of grass. Advantages listed for tree cropping include the eventual elimination of cultivation, erosion control, more stability in farming, reduction in labor costs, fuller utilization of corners and spots too steep or stony for cultivation, as well as more adequate shade, windbreaks and furrow-breaks and improved appearance of farms.

Some work has already been carried out on 12 varieties suggested by Mr. Jurriaane, which include Kurrajong, beefwood, saltbush, Carob (oldest known fodder tree), Mexican hawthorn, prairie locust, white mulberry, Valhambra, weeping willow, and mesquite.

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The Country Boy and Girl



"CLOWN of the woods"—roly-poly furry little bears! They play like children and wrestle by the hour but when they tease their mother too much, she gives them a good cuff and sends them flying. When one little bear finds something good to eat, he looks off into the distance and pretends he has nothing, but he doesn't fool the other little cubs

who know that trick too, and come running pell-mell to try to get a share—then, what a tussle!

These little cubs were born in January in a cave where their mother had been sleeping since fall. They were only about the size of rats and had no hair on them. Early in May, Mother Nature seems to whisper to mother bears and tells them it's time to bring the cubs out into the world, for, strange as it may seem, most of the bears in a district appear out in the world with their cubs about the same day. The mother bear begins to teach her cubs the lessons of the wilds. The first lesson is obedience, for when mother bear gives an order, the cub obeys. When she tells him to climb a tree and hide in the branches he will not leave that tree until she gives the order, even if he has to stay there all day and all night! When bears come to an ant hill they stick their paws, and when they are covered with ants they lick them off.

Many stories have been written about bears, but "Grizzly Wab" by Ernest Thompson Seton is one of the finest.

Ann Sankey

Thorns and Elephants

by Mary Grannan

SUSIE BLYTON lived in a big yellow farmhouse on a hilltop. Susie liked living on a hilltop, because from her window she could see the busy valley in the distance. She could see the winding river with its boats, and the winding railway tracks with their trains. When Susie wasn't helping with the chores around the farm, or playing, she watched the valley from the window.

One day, after helping her father with the milking and her mother with the breakfast dishes, she said, "Mum, do you know what I'm going to do today?"

Mrs. Blyton shook her head. "I don't know, Susie, but I'm sure it's something very exciting. Your eyes are twinkling like stars."

The little girl laughed, "It is exciting, Mum. And I won't make you guess. You know the old lumber behind the cowbarn? Daddy said that I could have it to build a playhouse, and I'm going to build my playhouse under the hawthorn tree."

Mother smiled down on the little girl and said, "That will be fine fun. I used to do that when I was a little girl. Don't carry any boards that are too heavy, Susie. You'll strain your back if you do."

Susie promised to drag or pull any of the lumber that seemed too heavy. Then off she went, barefooted, to the cowbarn. She soon had a pile of wood that would build a comfortable one-room house, under the tree. "I'll stand this tall piece up against the tree for a beginning," she said to herself. As she straightened the board, she knocked one small branch from the tree. "I'm sorry Mrs. Hawthorn," she laughed. "I'll be more careful with the next board."

A few minutes later, when she stepped back to take a look at her house, she stepped on the fallen

branch. "Owww!" she squealed. "I stepped on something sharp."

She was so busy with her plans that she didn't bother to look at her heel, to see what she had stepped on. She went back to her work again. At noon-time, the house was almost finished. When Susie went into the kitchen for her lunch, she was limping. Her mother noticed this and said, "What has happened to you, Susie? Did you hurt your foot?"

"A little bit," said Susie, "but not very much."

At dinner time, however, the foot was really hurting Susie, and her mother insisted on having a look at it. "Susie," said Mrs. Blyton, "you've a thorn in your heel. It's worked its way into the flesh. Hold on while I try to get it."

Susie cried out in pain, as the long hawthorn was pulled out. She had to stay in the house several days after that, and amused herself by watching from the window.

One morning she called to her mother, "Mum, hurry, hurry! Come here, I want to show you something."

Mrs. Blyton ran to the living room. "What is it, dear?" she asked.

"Look there!" said Susie, pointing down to the valley. "See that train? It's different from the other trains that I've seen. What is it, Mum? The cars are all painted red and yellow."

"It's a circus train," said Mrs. Blyton. "Your father told me that the circus was coming to town."

"Am I going to see it?" asked Susie. "I think so," said mother.

That night, when the newspaper came, Susie turned page after page until she found the circus news. There it was in big black letters. *The circus is coming to town.* Susie read the long list of acts, and chose as her favorite of all, "Daffodil, the dancing elephant."

The day of the circus came at last, and before the big show began there was a parade of all the animals and

performers. Daffodil was limping. When it came her turn to dance, her trainer announced that due to some mysterious ailment in her foot, she would not be able to dance that day.

Susie cried out in disappointment. "But I wanted to see Daffodil most of all," she said, "and Mum, I don't think her ailment is mysterious at all. I think she has a thorn in her foot."

Mrs. Blyton smiled and whispered to Susie, "I'm sure, dear, if that's what it is, the circus doctor would know."

"But, Mum, remember the thorn in my foot? You didn't see it at first, and my foot is small and white. Mum, the circus doctor might not see a thorn in Daffodil's big grey foot, and it would hurt her just as much as it hurt me, and Mum, she's limping the very same way that I did. Please, Mum, may I go see the circus doctor?"

Mrs. Blyton was about to refuse, but Susie's father said, "Let her go. Anything is worth a try."

Susie went to the animal tent, and told Daffodil's trainer what she thought. Although the trainer laughed merrily at such a little girl claiming to know the cause of the big elephant's lameness, he said he would look for a thorn. He did. And he found one.

Daffodil sighed in relief. So did her trainer. He lifted Susie to the broad back of the elephant, and he led them both into the ring. "Ladies and gentlemen," he called out, "I want you to meet Miss Susie Blyton, who discovered the mystery of Daffodil's lameness. Three cheers for the elephant doctor."

A happy Susie then went to her seat to watch her favorite dance in the ring.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 4 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

SURELY there cannot be many farm boys who do not know the weasel. In winter the jet black tail tip, the glossy white fur, tinged slightly with yellow or greenish shade, about the hindquarters toward spring—is as distinctive as the black and white of his cousin the skunk. More people know him in his winter coat than in his summer colors. The tail tip is black all year round, but in summer he changes to bright reddish brown with white underparts.

You will find him in the familiar places—strawpiles, strawstacks, old buildings and lumber piles, in fact almost anywhere that there is an opportunity of running into a nest of mice, a rat, a gopher or a bird. Anyone watching a weasel glide like a shadow in and out of the crevices of a stone fence will be struck at once with his resemblance to a snake. The long neck, the sinuous body, the flat head and short legs all help to give this impression. Perhaps his most striking characteristic is his ability to appear and disappear at will right before your eyes, in places where there does not seem to be so much as a grass straw to offer concealment.

All of this makes him a most inter-

esting subject to draw. I have no idea how many weasels I have drawn and studied but they would make a large collection. On this page are collected sketches of three different weasels drawn at different times. When you are making drawings like these (which you should do at every opportunity) always bear this in mind: *only* put down what you see. If you attempt to "pretty up" a drawing like this, which should be made only for your own use, it will be of no value to you later on. Try only to get as *accurate* a drawing as you can of what you see before you. Your memory alone will never retain the exact appearance of things, so get them down on paper. Years later, when you turn back to these sketches and studies which you are making today you will find, if you have drawn them faithfully, all the information you want. Set them down frankly just as the subjects appeared to you when you drew them. I cannot be too emphatic about this. When you are making studies for your own use, draw them *exactly as they appear*. Later on, if you are making other drawings from them, you can make changes or alterations where it seems advisable.



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International Wheat Agreement

Elsewhere in this issue, an outline is presented of the background of the International Wheat Agreement, a renewal of which is now under consideration at a meeting of the International Wheat Council in London, England. It is of the greatest importance that this background should be studied, and that those producers who have themselves participated in much, if not all, of the long search for what is generally called "stability" in grain marketing, should bear this experience in mind. No satisfactory opinion on the subject of a new International Wheat Agreement can be reached without it.

One of the rights inherent in democratic citizenship is the right to criticize; but, like all other similar rights, it is counterbalanced by an equal weight of responsibility resting upon every potential critic. There is, however, a considerable element of futility in criticism which arises only after the event. The time to do one's most constructive thinking is before an undertaking, such as that arising from an International Wheat Agreement, is agreed to. For such thinking, the background of experience and of history are of fundamental importance.

What makes Canada's decision about a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement so important can be very simply stated. Our portion of the total commitment under the present agreement, by all four exporting countries, amounts to approximately 40 per cent, or 232 million bushels. In addition, the federal government has instructed the Canadian Wheat Board to sell to the Canadian consumer at the agreement price. This involves another 70 million bushels of producers' wheat, or a total of just over 300 million bushels. All of the wheat involved originates in the three prairie provinces. All of it is wheat belonging to prairie wheat producers. If a new agreement is reached and subscribed to by Canada, the prairie wheat producer's stake in the new agreement will be the value of 300 million bushels of wheat for each year that the agreement lasts. If the agreement carries advantages for the exporting countries, the interests of prairie wheat producers in such advantages will be about 40 per cent. Should there be disadvantages to exporting countries inherent in the agreement, as there are in the present agreement, due to lack of flexibility in the price arrangements, prairie wheat producers must be prepared to carry 40 per cent of those overall disadvantages, or a full 100 per cent with respect to the 300 million bushels of their wheat which will be affected annually.

This is why producers should carefully study the implications of a new agreement, and be prepared to accept their full share of responsibility for helping to determine whether another agreement should be entered into; and, if so, on what terms. It is hard to conceive of any Canadian government refusing to enter into an agreement which appeared to meet the wishes of a substantial majority of Canadian wheat producers. On the other hand, it is equally hard to conceive of a government entering into such an agreement, if growers generally were not in favor of it.

Fort Barley Again

It now appears unlikely that the licence recently granted to Fort barley will be withdrawn. Once licensed, even if the circumstances under which the licence was granted leave much to be desired, the government apparently considers it impolitic either to admit the error or acknowledge an unfairness to the producers of malting barley in western Canada. The strong protest of its own Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the opinion of the Associate Committee on Grain Research for two years in succession, and the protests, not only of the malting barley trade and the government of Manitoba, but of several of the western producers' own grain

marketing organizations, have been disregarded.

In the circumstances, western barley producers can only remember that while they produce 90 per cent of Canada's malting barley and have a well-organized and satisfactory system operating through the Associate Committee on Grain Research, to protect their interests where new varieties of grains are to be recommended for licensing, they are nevertheless in the hands of the Canada Department of Agriculture, where the authority to license rests. They have no desire to deprive barley producers in eastern Canada of a variety suitable for their conditions. They have a right, however, to protest the licensing of a feed barley which is indistinguishable from our better malting varieties in the operation of Canada's grain-grading system, built up over half a century and recognized as second to none anywhere in the world. They may also be permitted to suggest that, as a protection against future incidents of this kind, an appropriate and efficient method of recommending varieties for licensing should be developed in eastern Canada without delay.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that no grain producer west of the Great Lakes will attempt to grow Fort barley. Ottawa officials say that their tests do not indicate that it will prove satisfactory on the prairies. They suggest further that, within three to six years, they will have bred the blue aleurone layer out of Fort barley, and will thus remove the one characteristic which makes Fort most difficult to distinguish from our better malting kinds. Until this is done, Fort barley will remain a potential menace to western Canada's export malting barley trade, and should be avoided in the western provinces like a plague.

Farm Storage

Two or three months ago, when a measure was under consideration in Parliament for providing short-term loans to western grain producers to assist them in coping with the unprecedented 1951-52 harvesting conditions, some members of Parliament contended that, along with this assistance, there should also be provided a system of farm storage payments. The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, within whose department both the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners lie, would have none of the farm storage idea. "To me," he said, "farm storage is the most fallacious nonsense in the world for improving the lot of the farmer." He contended that the farmer would be virtually paying the farm storage charges to himself; and that, in addition, the payment of storage would encourage the holding of grain on the farm. This, with a short crop, "would be most embarrassing indeed." Finally, he thought that a system of payments for farm storage would tend to become permanent, once it was introduced; and might react against the farmer.

About the same time, the Right Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, addressing the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference, strongly urged that a great part of the solution of the grain storage problem during the rush of harvest must be solved "right back on the farm." He was thinking, of course, of the shortening of the normal harvest period in recent years as the result of the mechanization of grain production. Instead of two months of harvesting, as during the horse-and-buggy days, favorable harvest weather could enable farmers to present all of their marketable wheat, oats and barley at the elevator door within a period of three weeks. Many individual farmers have recognized this condition, and have been gradually building up farm storage facilities themselves.

There is, however, one important factor, involved in the payment of farm storage, the facts of which have not yet been clearly established in Canada. In the United States there have been several investigations as to the cost of farm storage, and without exception, as far as The Country Guide is aware, the conclusion has been reached that farmers cannot afford to store grain in competition with the commercial grain handling companies. No such studies have been made in Canada, to our knowledge; and perhaps it is time that the economics of the farm storage of grain should be carefully studied by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. It is conceivable that both

Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner may be right; but facts to support these opinions might more readily convince the majority of grain producers. Time of delivery is a less important factor to the producer when the Wheat Board pools prices annually, by grade. Moreover, it is doubtful if elevator companies should be expected to take delivery of the entire marketings from a normal or large crop, in a period of a few weeks.

The United States Market

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in western Canada and the subsequent prompt closing of the United States market, to Canadian farm products in any way likely to be carriers of the disease, has focussed attention to an unusual degree on the importance of the United States market to the Canadian farmer, and to Canada generally. The U.S. market is, next to our domestic market, which has regularly used from 60 to 70 per cent of our total farm production, the most important market for Canadian farm products.

The probability is that not all farmers are yet prepared to recognize the United States in this position. Over the years, Britain has provided a sure market for many Canadian farm products. For more than half a century, she has taken practically all of our surplus cheese. For decades, she was the one certain export market available to the apple growers of eastern Canada. Since the beginning of the century, she has offered an attractive market for high-class bacon, which at first we were slow to take advantage of. Ever since we have had surplus wheat to sell, Britain has provided our most important market; and even now, beset as she is by an almost insurmountable dollar problem, she probably can be counted on to take roughly two-thirds of her total wheat imports from Canada.

On the other hand, Canada's experience in the United States market has not always been a happy one. There have been times when the Canadian farmer regarded Uncle Sam as an unpredictable and unreliable customer, his temper strongly influenced by the political tradewinds which tend to sweep the country with some violence every four years. The fact is, nevertheless, that Canada and the United States are each other's best cash customer. Present-day facts and tendencies cannot be disregarded. International trade relationships, as well as international political relationships, can change rapidly. Between 1947 and 1950, for example, Canadian exports of all merchandise to the United States rose from 38 to 65 per cent, while during the same period the proportion exported to all countries within the Commonwealth and Empire decreased from 40 to 22 per cent. During the same period, the percentage of exports which we had formerly directed to western Europe and other non-Commonwealth countries, dropped from 22 to 13 per cent.

For nearly a century the United States has been the world's most important supplier of surplus farm products; and since 1945 the grand total of all her agricultural exports has amounted to more than \$2 billion, an amount approximately equal to the total dollar value of all Canadian farm production during the same period. Nevertheless, the United States, while a comparatively self-sufficient country in food stuffs, is becoming increasingly concerned with her ability to continue indefinitely to feed her increasing population, now about 152 million.

While Canada may well count on a continuation of the political tradewinds of the United States, our occasional embarrassment, the fact is that our surplus quantities are so small for most products in relation to total U.S. production, that they are unlikely to exert any noticeable effect on the farm economy of that country. This is strikingly illustrated by the 4.5 million dozen eggs we exported to the U.S. market in 1950. During that year, the U.S. farm price for eggs declined 2.5 cents, but the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State College reported that "it is not possible to attribute any price effect to Canadian imports." The fact was that in that year, U.S. egg production increased by 306 million dozen, and egg exports totalled 91 million dozen. Our small contribution of 4 million dozen from our commercial marketings, 148 million dozen, were lost in the huge total of U.S. egg production of more than five billion dozen.